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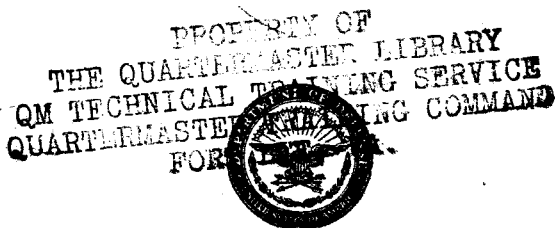
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE MANUAL

FM 10-63

NAVMED P-5016

AFM 143-3

# HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS



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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE AIR FORCE

OCTOBER 1952

*FM 10-63/NAVMED P-5016/AFM 143-3*

*This manual supersedes FM 10-63, 15 January 1945, including C 1,  
11 May 1945, and C 2, 28 August 1946*

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# HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS



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*United States Government Printing Office  
Washington: 1952*

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY,  
AND THE AIR FORCE

*Washington 25, D. C., 14 October 1952*

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

a. This manual provides technical assistance to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force engaged in graves registration service activities in theaters of operations and is a guide in the search, recovery, and evacuation of deceased personnel; location and layout of temporary cemeteries; identification and burial of the dead; and preparation of reports and records.

b. It is designed for use by all personnel and units concerned with graves registration activities in the field during military operations requiring temporary interments, burials at sea, and handling of personal effects in connection with graves registration service activities (information pertaining to disposition of personal effects, as such, are contained in a separate publication). Deviations from this guide may be required by local circumstances but should be held to a minimum so as to provide uniform procedures which will assure the maximum degree of recovery and identification of remains.

### 2. COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. *General.* The recovery, identification, and burial of deceased military personnel and of civilians under the jurisdiction of the armed forces, are command responsibilities. When a unit moves from one area to another before its graves registration work is finished, the commander of the unit should detach adequate personnel to complete the burials that pertain to his command. However, if tactical requirements or other considerations make it impossible or extremely impracticable for him to detach enough personnel for the above purpose, he will immediately report the circumstances to the next higher in command for appropriate action.

*b. Prisoner of War Dead.* Prisoners of war will be buried in a manner similar to United States forces, and the same information as far as practicable will be recorded for future use.

*c. Civilian Dead.* Civilian personnel on duty with the armed forces will be interred in a manner similar to military personnel.

*d. Security.* Security is a command responsibility. Remains will be adequately safeguarded to prevent pilferage or desecration.

### **3. OBSERVANCE OF FUNERAL CUSTOMS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES**

Graves registration officers who are responsible for the disposal of remains of deceased allied military personnel should consult liaison officers from those nations regarding special burial rites required. Normally, the remains of allied deceased military personnel will be buried by the forces of the nation concerned.

### **4. REVERENT ATTITUDE**

A reverent attitude must always be maintained in the preparation and removal of the dead. Any tendency toward improper handling of remains will be corrected immediately.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **TEMPORARY CEMETERIES**

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#### **Section I. GENERAL**

##### **5. DEFINITION**

Temporary cemeteries are those established during hostilities for burial of deceased personnel of all services.

##### **6. SUPERVISION**

Adequate supervision by the individual in charge of a cemetery requires that—

- a.* Burial practices conform to graves registration policies.
- b.* Identification be confirmed or established if possible in all cases before burial is made.
- c.* Effects be accounted for by itemized lists and property safeguarded until disposition is accomplished.
- d.* DD Form 551, Report of Interment, be properly prepared and cemetery records be properly maintained.
- e.* The cemetery be kept as clean and orderly as possible at all times.
- f.* Adequate security measures be maintained at all times.

##### **7. NUMBER**

The theater commander is responsible that the number of cemeteries established is kept to a minimum consistent with operational requirements. Separate cemeteries will be established for enemy or allied troops whenever possible. This will facilitate the turn-over of enemy cemeteries after cessation of hostilities.

##### **8. SIZE**

No fixed size has been designated for cemeteries. An acre (43,560 square feet) of average land will contain approximately 6 standard plots (5,772 square feet per plot; par. 15*b*). Since a plot contains 144 graves (see par. 16), an acre would provide space for 864 burials including necessary footage for aisles and borders.

## Section II. SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND MAPPING

### 9. RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance for a cemetery site is normally made by the commander of the graves registration unit assigned by higher headquarters to operate a cemetery. Usually, the higher headquarters provides information as to the area suitable for a temporary cemetery. Before making a reconnaissance, the reconnaissance party should find out the extent of known mined areas. Adequate map studies of the terrain wherein the cemetery is to be established are necessary. An engineer officer should accompany the party, if possible, to advise on necessary construction. A record should be made of topography, drainage, soil, vegetation, current use of land (whether it is pasture land or under cultivation; if under cultivation, the type and quantity of crops raised), available roads and their condition, and the local labor supply. In making recommendations for the location of the cemetery, the reconnaissance officer will furnish the higher headquarters with a description of the site, including an overlay to a suitable scale showing the outline of the site and accurate grid coordinates.

### 10. SELECTION

*a. Desirable Location.* A temporary cemetery should be located:

- (1) In a large open field where the soil is well drained and easy to dig. The area should be large enough for anticipated needs and for future expansion and should be located on high and level or gently rolling land. Slightly rolling is preferable to level land since it provides for natural drainage (fig. 1).

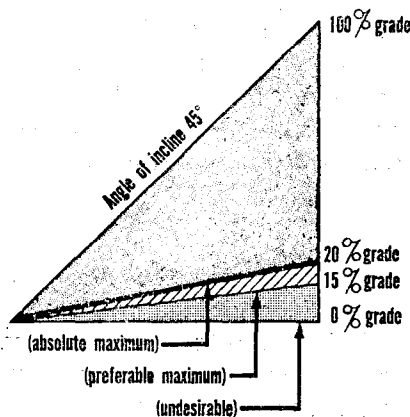


Figure 1. Maximum and minimum grades for cemetery site.

- (2) In such a position and of such shape as to interfere as little as possible with the use of adjoining land (fig. 2).
- (3) Near road network (not main supply routes) capable of sustaining normal traffic loads. Alternate routes should be provided.

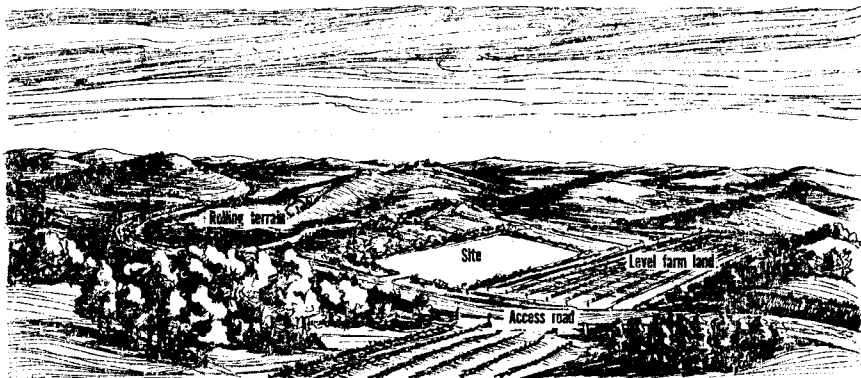


Figure 2. Cemetery site not interfering with the use of adjoining land.

b. *Undesirable Location* (fig. 3). Care should be taken to avoid the following types of location :

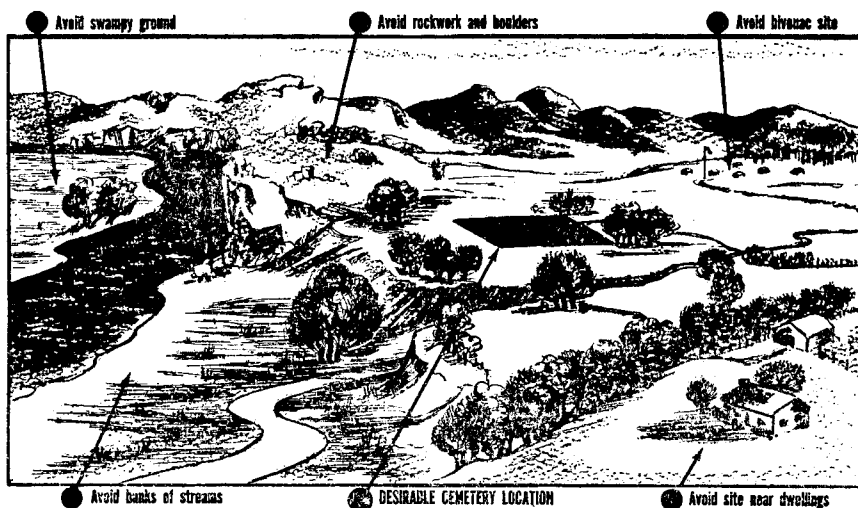


Figure 3. Desirable and undesirable cemetery sites.

- (1) Ground underlaid with rock or with excessive surface rock.
- (2) Swampy ground or ground with a high water table.
- (3) Ground near the banks of a stream.

## 11. SOIL TESTING

A soil test of all tentative sites for the cemetery should be made by the digging of scattered holes. Holes should be dug at least 5 feet deep with a posthole digger or any other available tools. Normally, holes should be dug approximately 100 feet apart but should be dug closer together when rock formations are suspected.

## 12. SURVEYING

After approval of the location of the cemetery, the site including plots and roads must be accurately surveyed. If time permits, the survey should be made before burials are made. The site will be surveyed and plotted by the engineer personnel, if available. Markers will be sunk below the frost line at the corners of the

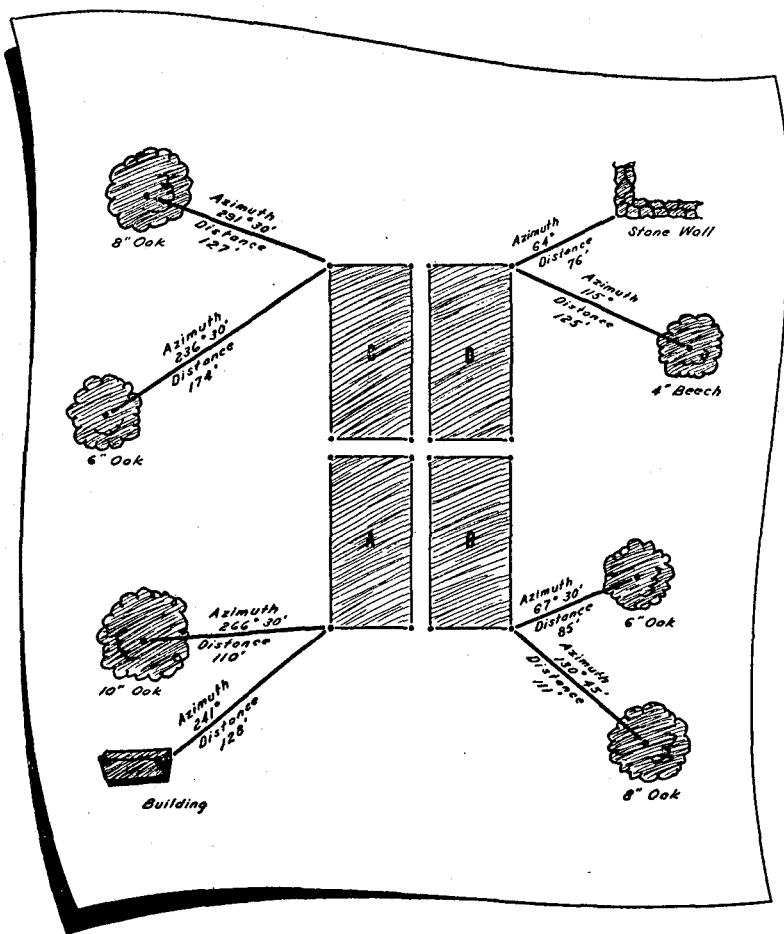


Figure 4. Tying-in plot markers with landmarks (suggested method).

cemetery and at the corners of each plot to serve as permanent identifying points. The four plot markers forming the boundary of the cemetery will be tied in with nearby permanent landmarks such as trees, hedge corners, buildings, walls, or other enduring points adjacent to the site. In every instance, the bearing (or azimuth) and distances between corner plot markers and landmarks must be indicated on maps and drawings. The position of roads should also be shown on the maps (fig. 4).

13. CEMETERY MAP

a. General. A cemetery map will be prepared from data gathered by the surveying party. The map will include the cemetery layout plan, a location map, notes, descriptions, scale, direction, and title block (fig. 5).

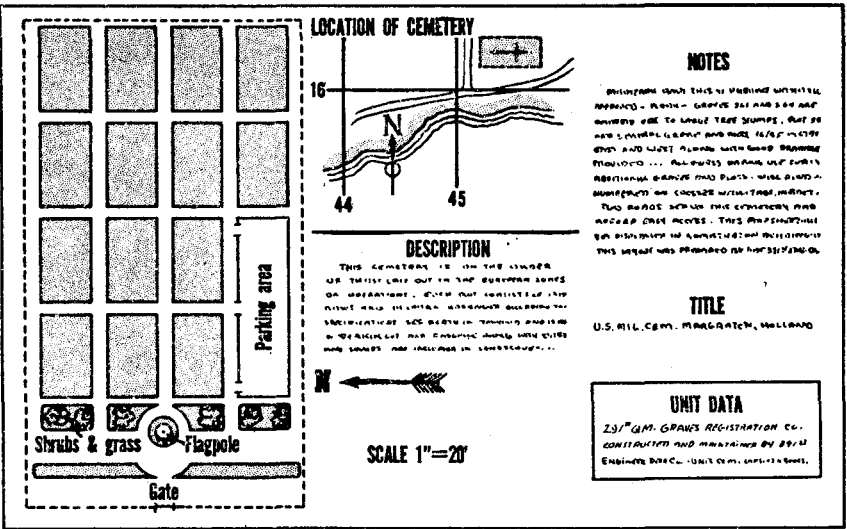


Figure 5. Cemetery map sheet (suggested plan).

b. Cemetery Layout Plan.

- (1) The standard plan for temporary cemeteries will be adhered to so far as possible.
- (2) The cemetery layout plan will show:
  - (a) The size and boundaries of the cemetery.
  - (b) Tie-ins of plot markers with permanent landmarks.
  - (c) Locations, identifications, and dimensions of sections.
  - (d) Locations, letters, and dimensions of plots.
  - (e) Distances between plots.
  - (f) Location of all graves and numbers of first and last graves in each plot.

- (g) Locations of rows.
  - (h) Locations and dimensions of roadways and parking areas.
  - (i) Provisions for the flagpole.
  - (j) Location of entrance.
  - (k) Direction of magnetic north.
- (3) Aside from the plotting and numbering of the graves, those responsible for the cemetery plan are permitted to lay out the cemetery in a pattern suitable to the surroundings. Space will be allocated for roads, walks, and parking area. Enclosed quarters of a temporary nature, such as a shed or tent, will not be shown.
- c. *Location Map.* Map coordinates will be used to establish location of the cemetery (fig. 6). Only standard maps in use by United States forces in the theater of operations will be cited in the location map. The location map will show—
- (1) The site and standard map coordinates of the cemetery.
  - (2) Nearby towns and outstanding landmarks.
  - (3) Nearest available roads.

MAP: Nation X Scale: 1:25,000

SHEET: 60 Town B

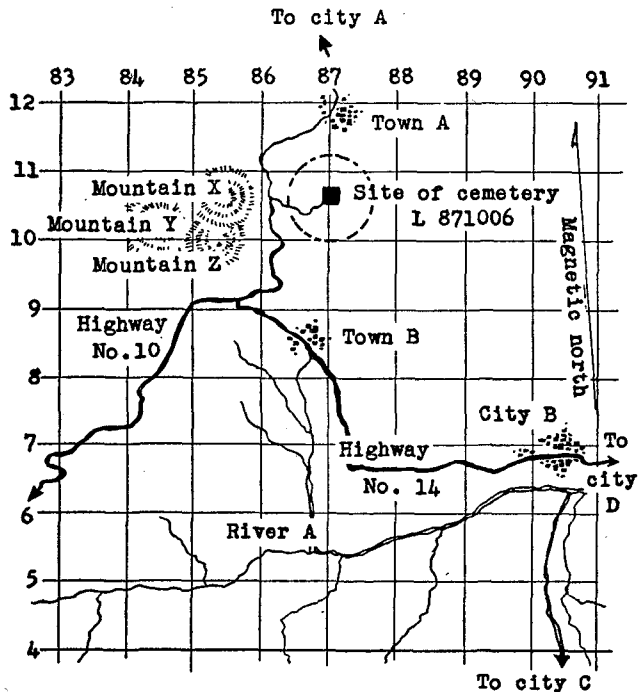


Figure 6. Location map to accompany cemetery map (suggested form).

- (4) Prominent terrain features, including rivers, streams, bodies of water, and mountains.
- (5) Identification, including title and scale, of source map.
- (6) Direction of magnetic north.

*d. Note.* The note on the cemetery map (fig. 5) should indicate the following—

- (1) Size of the cemetery.
- (2) Grave capacity.
- (3) Size of roadways.
- (4) Flagpole.

*e. Description.* The description on the cemetery map should include the following data—

- (1) Type of reference mark, such as an iron pipe or post, will be indicated at each turning point or angle of the cemetery site.
- (2) The distance (by tape) and direction (by transit or prismatic compass) will be given from a point of beginning to a reference mark, and from this reference mark to the next, and so on to successive reference marks, continuing to the point of beginning.

*f. Scale.* A scale for measurement of distances on the cemetery plan and location map must be included.

*g. Title.* The cemetery will be designated "United States Military Cemetery," followed by the name of the nearest town or village for identifying purposes. If more than one cemetery is required in the same general area, the cemeteries will be given the town or village name plus a number.

*h. Title Block.* Pertinent data such as the name of the responsible unit, signatures of individuals recommending and approving the map, and the date of approval, will be contained in a block drawn on a corner of the map sheet.

*i. Distribution.* In addition to the copies of the cemetery map required for distribution within the command, in time of war or major military operations, one copy will be forwarded to the Armed Forces Graves Registration Office, Washington 25, D. C.

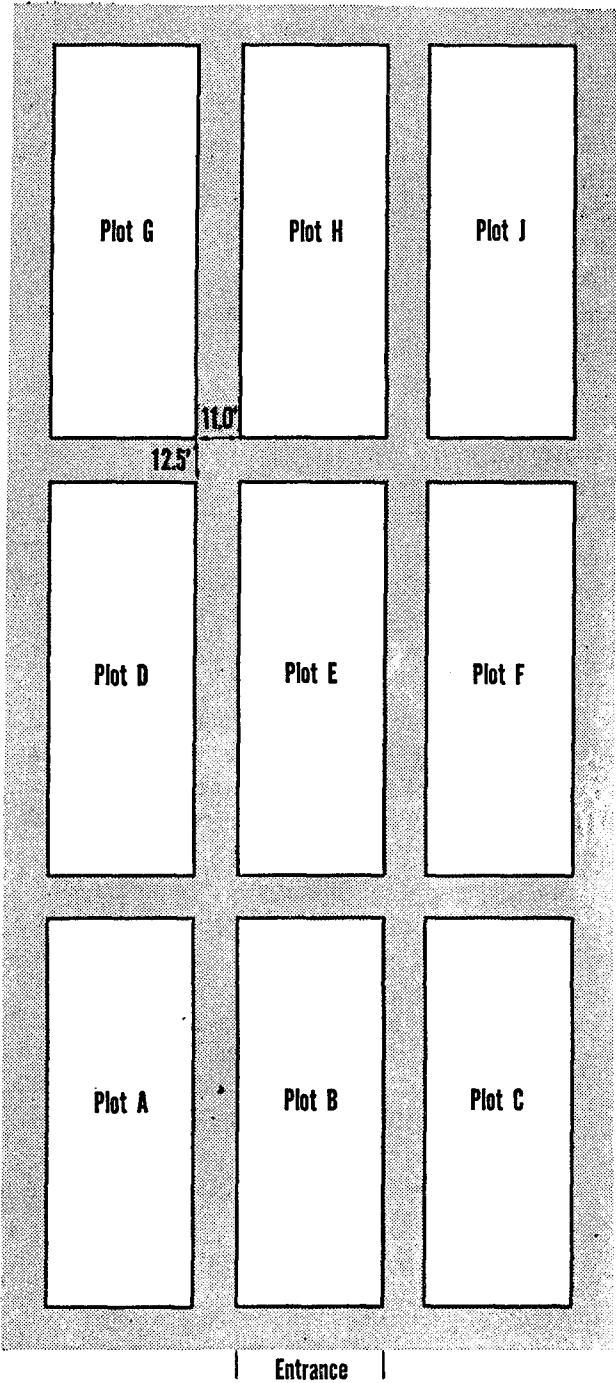
### **Section III. LAYOUT**

#### **14. SECTIONS**

A section is a unit in a cemetery composed of two or more plots.

*a. Allied Dead.* Where one cemetery is established to serve both United States and allied personnel, allied decedents will be interred in a separate section (or plot) of the cemetery.

SECTION



*Figure 7. Sections and plots in a cemetery.*

b. *Enemy Dead.* Every effort will be made to establish separate cemeteries for burial of enemy dead in order to facilitate eventual transfer to custody of the country of deceased. However, where circumstances require burial of enemy dead in a United States military cemetery, burial will be made in a separate section (or plot).

## 15. PLOTS

a. *General.* The number of plots depends upon the terrain and the number of interments. All plots will consist of 144 grave sites and will be lettered consecutively from left to right (standing facing the plots) from the front of the cemetery to the rear (fig. 7). (The letter I will not be used.) If additional plots are required, lettering will continue with AA through ZZ, AAA through ZZZ, and so on.

b. *Plot Data.* The distance from the rear of one plot to the front of the next is 12.5 feet. The short side of the plot is 52 feet. The long side is 111 feet. The diagonal is 122.6 feet (fig. 8). The area of the plot is 5,772 square feet.

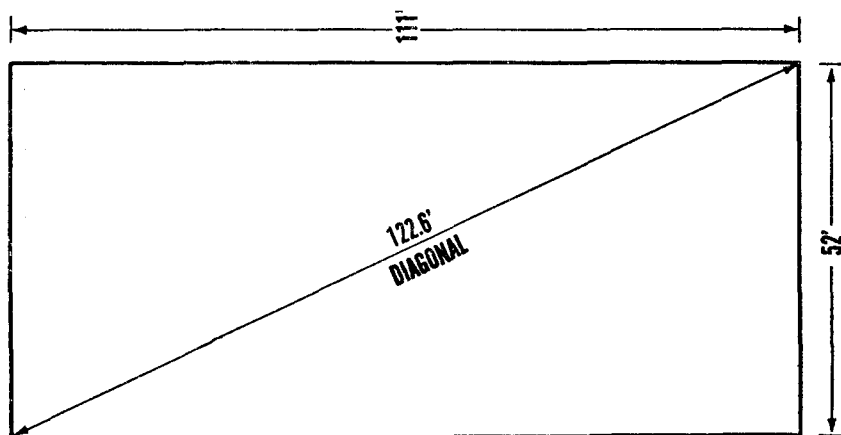


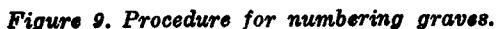
Figure 8. Dimensions of a standard plot.

## 16. ROWS

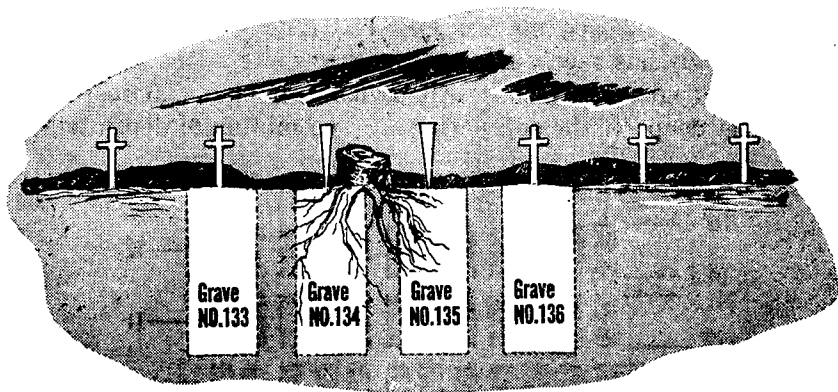
A plot consists of 12 rows of graves. Rows will be numbered consecutively within plots from 1 to 12. Rows must be accurately plotted with 3 feet between any two rows.

### a. *Numbering of Graves.*

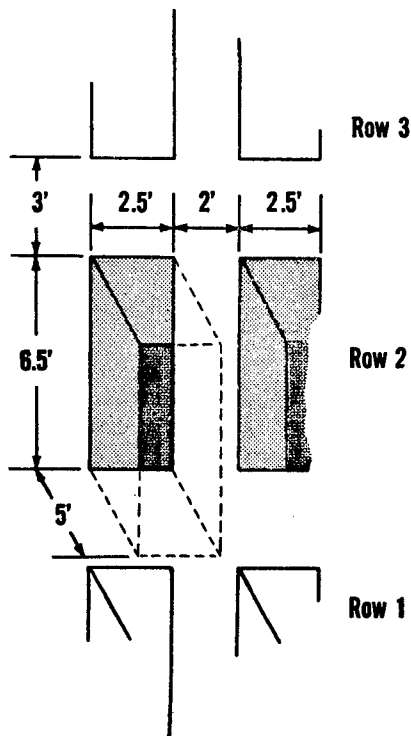
- (1) Graves will be numbered consecutively throughout the cemetery, starting in plot A with No. 1 at the left (standing at the foot of the grave and facing the head)



- (2) Where an obstacle such as a tree stump, rock, or wall is encountered, making it necessary to skip the immediate use of a grave site or grave sites, the numbering of the graves will still be continued consecutively as described above, despite the obstruction; i.e., the sites also will be numbered. In this way, certain numbered grave sites are left vacant; but if the obstacle is removed they can be used later (fig. 10).



*Figure 10. Obstructed grave sites.*



*Figure 11. Dimensions of an individual grave.*

**b. Marking of Graves.**

- (1) Last graves used in the cemetery plots will be identified by the use of name pegs, or pegs of similar size or construction. An embossed strip will be fastened to the peg and inscribed LAST GRAVE. However, any other suitable way of marking may be used.
- (2) Obstructed grave sites should be marked by the type of peg mentioned in (1) above and marked OBSTRUCTED. The peg marked OBSTRUCTED indicates that no body has been buried at the grave site so marked.

**c. Size of Graves.** Graves will be 6.5 feet long, 2.5 feet wide, and 5 feet deep (if the soil permits). The minimum depth will be

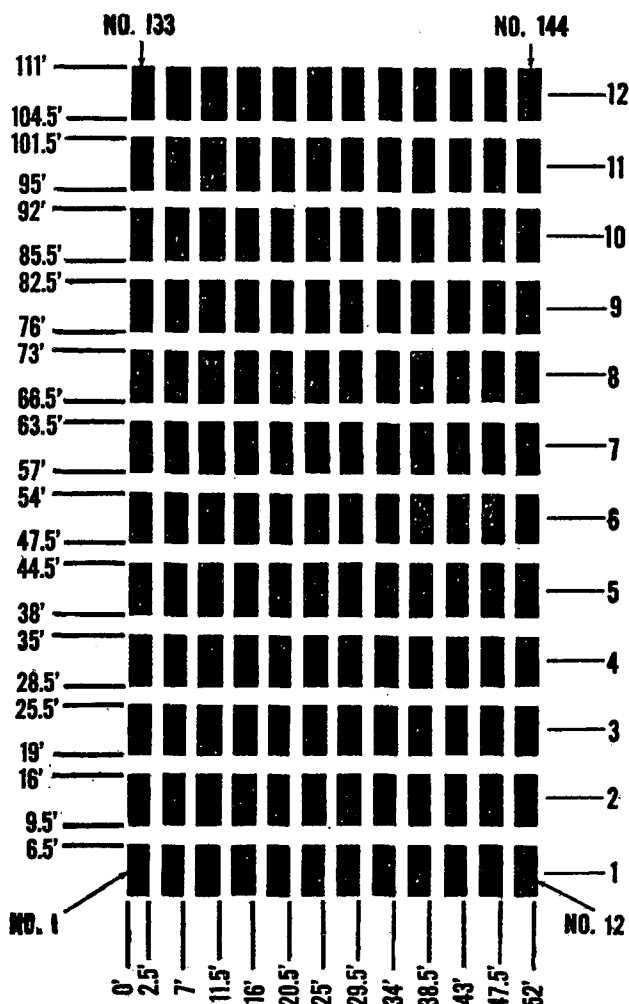


Figure 12. Chart for laying out graves and rows.

3 feet. They will be maintained 2 feet apart in a row (fig. 11). A space not exceeding 3 feet wide will be left between rows within the plot (fig. 12).

*d. Alinement of Graves.* Graves will be dug on a line with one another so that markers will be in alinement laterally, longitudinally, and diagonally.

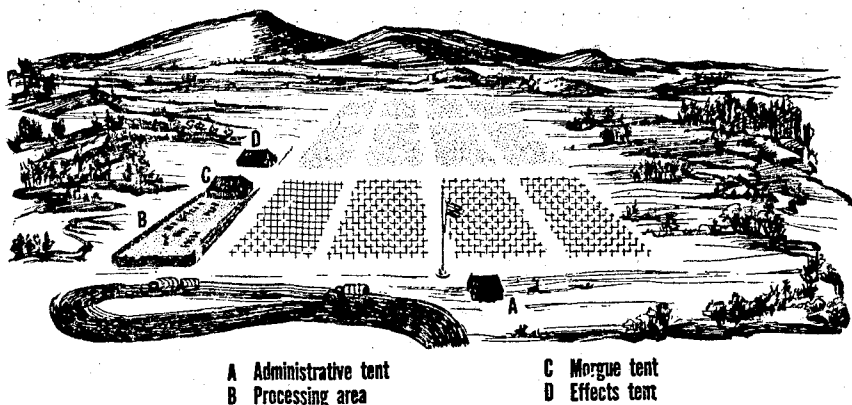
## 17. ROADS AND AISLES

*a. Construction.* Aisles running from front to rear of a cemetery between plots will be 11 feet wide. Lateral aisles between plots will be 12.5 feet wide. Roads running from front to rear between plots will be 20 feet wide. Lateral roads will be 22 feet wide. Space required for drainage ditches is included in these road-width measurements. All roads within the cemetery area will be one-lane. Above dimensions measure distances from edge of last grave in plot to edge of first grave in adjoining plot. Road construction within and without the cemetery is the responsibility of engineer personnel. Where engineer service is not available, the individual in charge of the cemetery must give consideration to need, safety, efficiency, and appearances. Road construction should begin before burials are made, if possible, to facilitate movement in the cemetery. When burials are made before road construction can begin, enough space for the construction of roads within the cemetery must be set aside. A clear plan for roadways should be outlined by stakes or any other feasible method before burials are made so that there will be no possibility of burials being made within roadway areas.

*b. Grading Notation.* When grading has been done in a cemetery after burials have been made, a notation of this fact should be made on the cemetery map. The map will show the revised approximate depths of burials after grading has been finished. If the depth of grading varies, the variance by foot depth will be noted in every instance. Grading operations within the cemetery in some instances result in the depth of the graves being considerably more than normal. Exact information on grading done is necessary in order to locate the remains when later exhumation is undertaken.

## 18. STRUCTURES

Permanent structures will not be erected. Available buildings or tents will be used consistent with requirements. Normally, an administrative tent, a morgue tent, and an effects tent will be the minimum requirements (fig. 13).



*Figure 13. Cemetery during combat operations (suggested layout).*

## 19. PROCESSING AREA

*a. Planning.* The processing area, an open or partly covered area for the reception and examination of remains, should be laid out adjacent to the morgue tent (fig. 13). Canvas material, such as latrine screen, should be used to conceal the remains from view as much as possible until identification procedures and preparation of the remains for burial have been completed. Space for walks to reach all remains must be planned. The area should also be planned with security in mind.

*b. Processing Numbers.* When large numbers of remains are being processed, a processing number should be given each space for remains in the processing area. This number, which will be assigned when the remains enter the processing area, will be removed from any records pertaining to the remains when processing is finished and can later be reassigned and reused. The processing number is carried temporarily on DD Form 568, Grave Plot Chart, in the administrative tent and is used instead of the deceased's name, grade, service number, and other data. This number enables the graves registration personnel to locate the remains easily and is a simple record of the receipt of the remains until the correct name, grade, and service number can be determined.

## 20. PARKING AREA

No permanent parking area will be planned for a temporary cemetery during combat operations. Directional signs should indicate point to which vehicles bearing remains should report. Vehicle traffic within the cemetery should be limited to that re-

quired in connection with grave digging and burial of remains under supervision of graves registration personnel.

## 21. FENCING

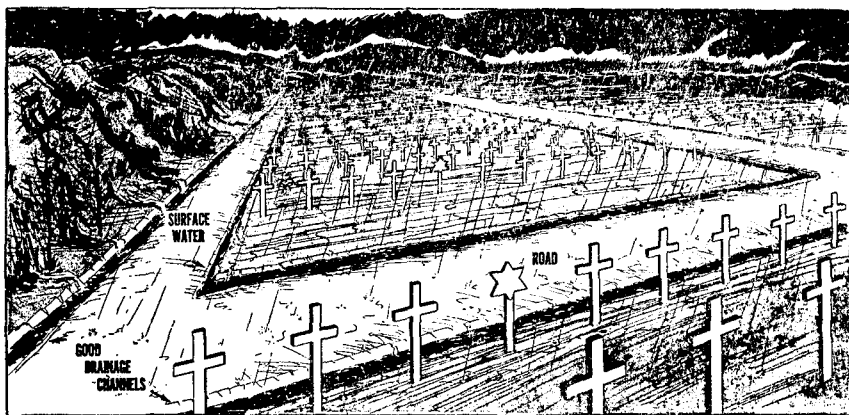
Fencing at the cemetery should be constructed of material at hand. A four-strand barbed wire fence can be erected quickly and easily. Rock, salvage lumber, and transplanted shrubbery can also be used.

## 22. GATE

An entrance gate, made of materials obtained locally, should be constructed while the fence is being erected. Experience indicates the desirability of having just one entrance to a cemetery in order to provide effective control of vehicular traffic. If no fence is required, some method of identifying the entrance should be used. Posts or pillars of wood or stone may be constructed.

## 23. FLAGPOLE

A suitable flagpole should be erected. The flag will be displayed as soon as possible.



*Figure 14. Good drainage.*

## 24. DRAINAGE

Adequate provision should be made for surface drainage. The maximum amount of water to be carried at any one time determines the number, size, and type of drainage facilities. A drainage ditch should be provided around the perimeter of all sections to collect the surface water from the plots and intercept the run-off

from the roads. Wide and shallow ditches with tamped sides and bottom for quick run-off and least maintenance are preferred.

25. SIGNS

a. *Road Guide Signs.* Cemetery road guide signs will be erected within the area served (fig. 15).

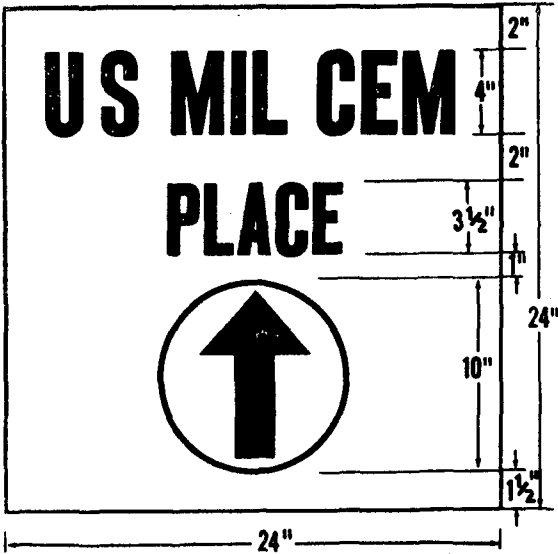


Figure 15. Road guide sign for cemetery.



Figure 16. Installation sign for cemetery.

*b. Installation Sign.* A temporary installation sign will be erected at the entrance to the cemetery immediately after burials are begun. The sign should be kept free from concealment (fig. 16).

## Section IV. GRAVES

### 26. INDIVIDUAL GRAVES

*a. Use of Stakes.* Wooden stakes should be improvised for locating individual graves. Two stakes are inserted at the foot of each grave site to indicate the grave width for the gravedigger. Thus, grave 1 will be fixed by using the plot corner for one stake

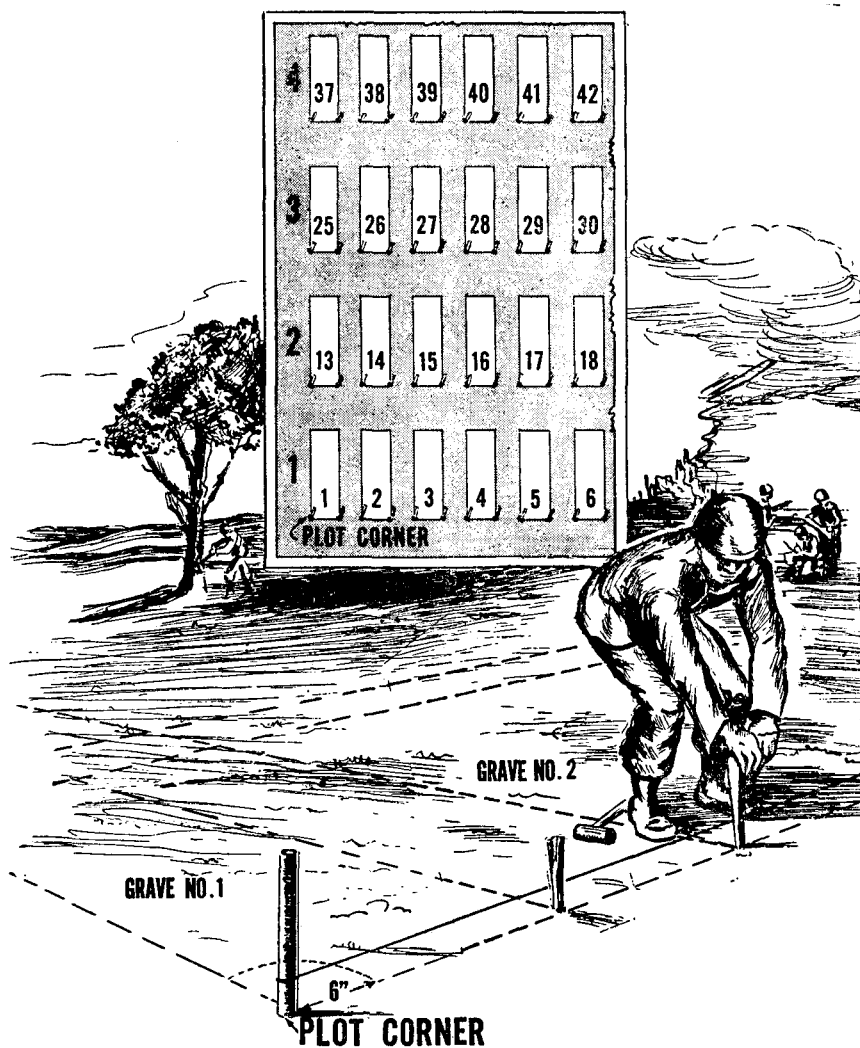


Figure 17. Placing stakes in a plot.

and placing another stake 2.5 feet to the right (when facing the rear of the cemetery). The next grave will be marked by a stake 2 feet from the first grave with a companion stake 2.5 feet to the right, or a total distance of 7 feet from the plot stake. This procedure will be continued for the remaining graves. The stakes are set in line by using a guide string between plot corners. When using the plot marker as a stake for a grave, laborers must be cautioned not to dig within 6 inches of the plot marker, so that it will remain undisturbed. Even though that will make grave 1 of each plot only 6 feet long on one side and the foot of the grave only 2 feet wide, the plot marker will not be moved (fig. 17).

*b. Planning Grave Openings.* The officer in charge of the cemetery is responsible for planning the opening of graves to insure

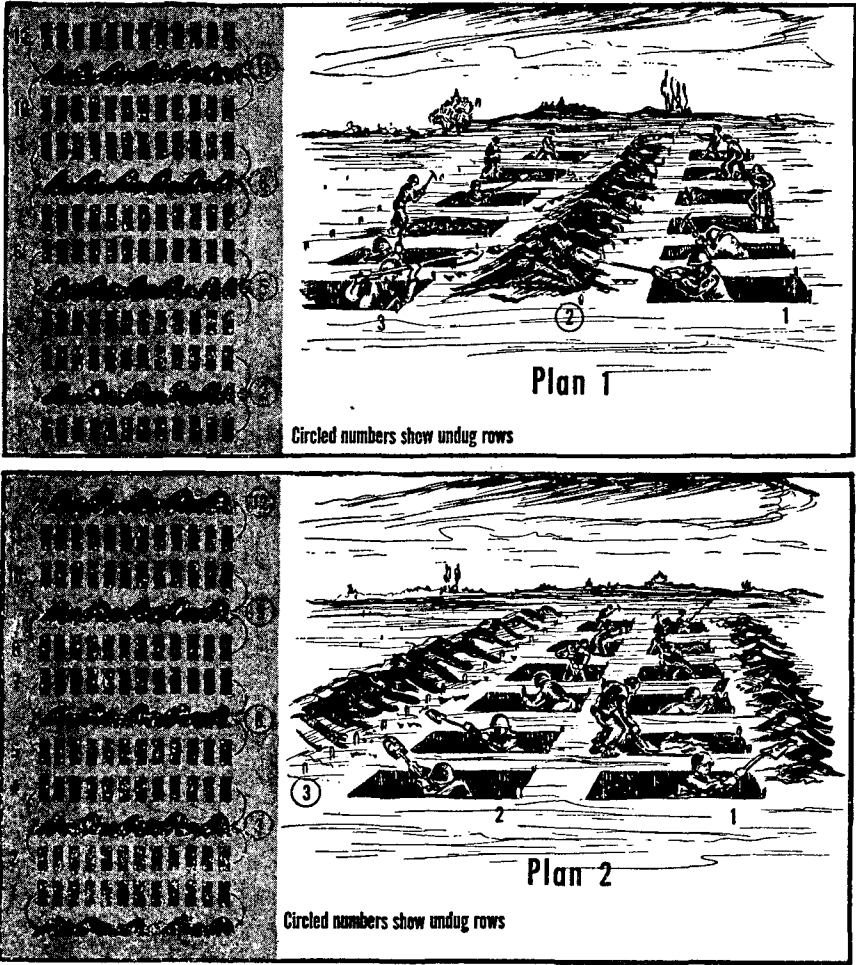


Figure 18. Digging graves.

the rapid burial of all deceased evacuated to the cemetery. Close contact should be maintained at all times with the collecting points to adjust grave-opening plans to varying requirements. Since grave numbers must be accurately assigned by personnel preparing bodies for burial, the cemetery administrative office and morgue must be kept informed at all times of the number and location of open graves.

*c. Adverse Soil Conditions.* When the soil is too loose to stand, or heavy rains threaten to collapse graves if they are dug, the trench method of digging may be adapted to the situation. An entire row of a plot, including the walls separating adjoining graves, may be dug out to a 4-foot depth. The individual grave can then be excavated by digging the grave 1 foot deeper. A distance of 2 feet between graves will be maintained.

*d. Labor.*

- (1) Individual output capacities of laborers vary with their morale, physical conditions and experience, nature of the soil, tools available, presence of the enemy, and weather conditions. As a rough guide, it may be stated that in medium soil using standard-size tools, a man in good condition can excavate 20 to 30 cubic feet per hour. Since a grave contains approximately 81 cubic feet of soil (6.5' x 2.5' x 5'), he should be able to excavate one grave in 3½ to 4 hours.
- (2) Gravediggers in the order of their priority are—prisoners of war, local civilians, service troops, and combat troops. Care should be taken to insure that gravediggers, including prisoners of war, are protected from the dangers of war.

## 27. TRENCH GRAVES

*a. General.* Burial by the trench-grave method should be resorted to only when necessity dictates. The layout and dimensions used for the 144-grave plot are applicable to trench burials.

*b. Mechanical Excavations.* Four-foot excavations are made by bulldozers. Hand digging one foot deeper is necessary for each grave. The graves are spaced in the same manner as for normal individual graves. The same care must be used to maintain perfect alinement of grave sites. (Engineer assistance in the form of mechanical entrenching or other earth-moving equipment, with operators, may be requisitioned from engineer units of the command where the volume of operation or composition of the soil in cemeterial sites justifies).

*c. Placement of Markers.* When burials are to be made in trench excavations, extreme care must be taken in placing the grave markers. It is particularly important to insure that the marker is placed at the grave to which it pertains. Before the bodies are buried, grave markers with the body will be checked to insure correctness of name and that grave numbers are as indicated on the cemetery map and register.

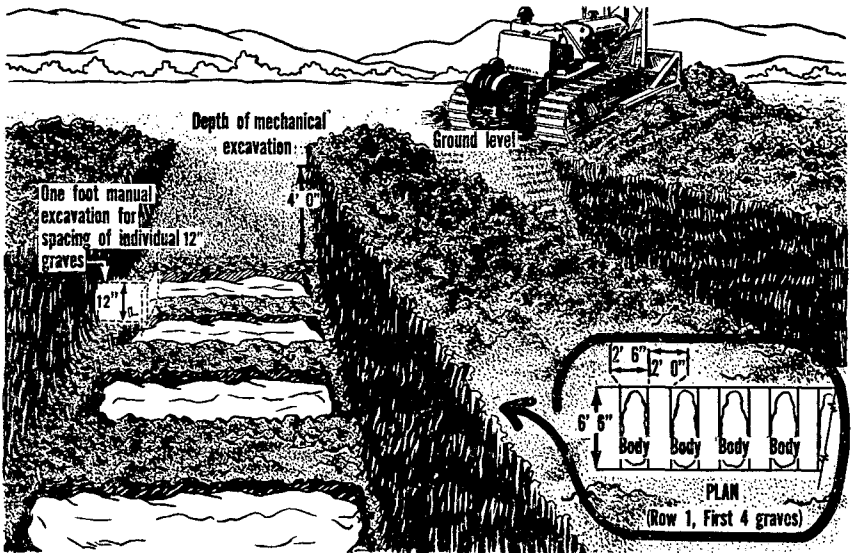


Figure 19. Trench graves.

## Section V. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

### 28. RESPONSIBILITY

The chief of a graves registration office of a command is responsible for the policies governing the care and maintenance of the cemetery. Supervision and operation of cemeteries is exercised by graves registration personnel. The chief of a graves registration office is responsible for periodic inspections. He will see that the cemeteries are properly cared for and maintained.

### 29. PROCEDURES

*a. Early Stages.* While a cemetery is in a zone of operations and burials are in progress, maintenance will be held to a minimum. Efforts of the graves registration personnel will be directed mainly to the following—

- (1) Keeping the site clean and orderly.

- (2) Replacing each peg marker with a Christian cross, or other markers as required.
- (3) Protecting graves from washouts by construction of drainage facilities.
- (4) Erecting a fence, if necessary.
- (5) Caring for the flag and pole.
- (6) Erecting a cemetery sign.

*b. Later Stages.* During later stages of cemetery development, before or after it has been closed to further burials, improvement work can be carried on, although no permanent type of improvements will be made. Prisoners of war or civilian labor should be employed for this purpose. The appearance of the cemetery will harmonize as much as possible with that of the surrounding countryside. Some of the points to emphasize are the following—

- (1) Seeding plots with grass. No flowers or shrubbery should be planted in any plots.
- (2) Raising sunken graves by adding earth and seeding or sodding.
- (3) Beautifying the entrance to the cemetery.
- (4) Identifying plots and sections by painted signs for the benefit of visitors.
- (5) Placing markers uniformly in a line laterally, longitudinally, and diagonally. Markers will not be removed, however, from the grave site to which they pertain.
- (6) Surfacing roads and paths with gravel, crushed stone, or other available material. Roads or paths will not be paved.
- (7) Erecting fences for the purpose of establishing boundaries and preventing trespassing. Existing hedges or shrubbery may be trimmed and used instead of fences.
- (8) Erecting simple temporary structures when burials are finished. A superintendent's quarters should be provided as well as tool and supply sheds. Existing buildings will be used for these purposes wherever possible.
- (9) Improving the flagpole, if required, by painting or replacement. A clean, untorn flag will be displayed daily from sunrise to sunset. The post flag will be used in pleasant weather and the storm flag in inclement weather.
- (10) Keeping the cemetery clean and orderly. Cemetery apparatus and tools will be kept out of sight as much as possible.

### 30. CEREMONIES

Memorial ceremonies should be held on appropriate anniversaries and on national memorial holidays when circumstances

permit. If civilian authorities indicate a desire to participate, they will be invited to send representatives to attend the ceremonies and decorate graves.

### **31. PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photographing of any grave in a cemetery outside the continental limits of the United States except for official purposes is prohibited. When a cemetery has been appropriately landscaped, photographs depicting a general view of the cemetery may be taken.

## **Section VI. VACATING A CEMETERY**

### **32. REMOVAL OF REMAINS**

At times all remains must be removed from a cemetery. Generally cemeteries will be vacated only to provide for final disposition.

### **33. REHABILITATION**

Cemetery maintenance personnel will clear debris, level the ground, and otherwise rehabilitate the area. If any graves are left, the maintenance of the cemetery will continue until the remains are removed or until custody of the cemetery is transferred to another government.

### **34. TRANSFER OF LAND**

When all remains have been removed from the cemetery, the cemetery graves registration unit will prepare the land for return to its owners. Appropriate headquarters will be notified to arrange for the return of the land. When reporting the vacating of a cemetery to the higher headquarters concerned, the report will indicate condition of the land being vacated.

## CHAPTER 3

### SEARCH, RECOVERY, AND EVACUATION

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#### Section I. SEARCH AND RECOVERY

#### 35. GENERAL

*a. Search.* Searches will be conducted to locate all unrecovered dead, including those unburied and those in isolated graves. If the remains are not immediately recoverable, specific location and other pertinent information must be recorded for later use in recovery and identification of the remains. Casualty reports, missing persons supplementary reports, and information furnished by units and others will ordinarily be the sources of data for planning searches.

*b. Recovery.* Remains located as a result of searches or other means will be removed to temporary cemeteries, identified if possible, and given proper burial. Care must be taken to record all pertinent information as to where the remains were found, aircraft identifying number, information furnished by local official, etc.

#### 36. PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL

*a. Mines and Booby Traps.* During search and recovery operations every precaution will be taken to protect living personnel from booby traps and antipersonnel mines which may have been placed near, under, or on remains by the enemy. See FM 5-31 and TM 9-1940.

*b. Contaminated Remains.* Following a chemical attack, graves registration personnel conducting evacuation and burial of bodies contaminated by a vesicant chemical agent will be equipped with protective clothing, impermeable gloves, and gas masks. Bodies will be tagged "G".

#### 37. SEARCH AND RECOVERY OF UNBURIED DEAD

*a. Search.*

- (1) The search for unburied dead is necessary because the forward movement of battle or the lack of personnel and

time have not allowed for proper burial measures. Accidents in rear areas may also require search for unburied dead. Since both training and instinct prompt troops to utilize every available means of shelter and concealment, bodies may be found behind banks, mounds, hedges, rocks, trees, fallen logs, stream banks, trenches, and ruined structures. Following battles at beachheads, ports, or other localities near seas, rivers, or lakes, remains may be found in sunken military vehicles, vessels, landing craft, and aircraft.

- (2) Plane crashes frequently occur in mountainous terrain, densely forested areas, or other areas to which access may be difficult. Air-crash dead may also be found in the combat zone during forward movements. The unit graves registration officer discovering or informed of the location of the dead is responsible for recovery, burial, and report.

*b. Recovery.*

- (1) All clothing, equipment, personal effects, or identifying media believed to be associated with the remains, will be forwarded with the remains to the collecting point or cemetery in order to verify or facilitate identification, and will not be removed until identification has been made. After identification has been made, the effects will be forwarded to the appropriate supply installation of the Service concerned.
- (2) Each body, when not under examination, will be kept covered from the time of recovery until buried.
- (3) Recovery of air-crash victims or those found in burned ships or burned vehicles requires the collection of bodies or parts of bodies, gathering of all identification media found on bodies or from the remnants of the plane, and assembly of all effects and government-issue property. The place of the body or bodies in the ship, plane, tank, or other vehicle will be indicated on burial reports. Name and number of ship and serial and manufacturer's numbers of the plane or vehicle will be included if possible.

### **38. HASTILY BURIED DEAD**

*a. Definition.* Hastily buried dead are the remains of personnel interred in shallow graves in combat areas and subject to later reburial in a temporary cemetery.

*b. General.* Graves of hastily buried dead may have been marked by various methods, or they may even have been left unmarked,

depending on time and materials available, and on other conditions at the time of burial. Location of all such burials when found should be plotted on a map or sketch, and reported to the appropriate graves registration officer.

*c. Search.* In combat areas where troops are known to have fallen, searchers will investigate any disturbances in the ground that may indicate a hasty burial.

*d. Recovery.*

- (1) Care will be used in exhuming remains from shallow graves. Every effort will be made to find identification media and personal effects. Map coordinates of the exact spot where the exhumation took place will be recorded and be accompanied by a rough sketch of the location showing prominent landmarks.
- (2) Recovery of the dead buried in graves without surface markers require exhumation at that time, or marking of the grave for future recovery. Identification of the remains will be made if possible at the grave site. A thorough search of the soil of the grave will be made for any missing parts of the remains. All effects and identification media found on the remains will be noted on the report of interment.

## **39. RECOVERY OF ISOLATED BURIALS**

*a. Definition.* Isolated burials are those burials located in areas other than temporary military cemeteries. Isolated burials are frequently made by civilian authorities in local cemeteries.

*b. Recovery.*

- (1) Recovery of isolated burials consists in the exhumation of the remains, plus all the effects and discoverable identifying media, and their evacuation to the nearest temporary cemetery. Data on records of local authorities concerning circumstances of death and burial will be noted in report of the recovery party.
- (2) Where exhumation of the remains by the recovery party is not feasible, a detailed record of the grave location and surroundings will be reported to serve as a guide for subsequent recovery efforts.

## **Section II. EVACUATION**

### **40. GENERAL**

Evacuation is the removal of the remains or recoverable parts of the remains from the place of death to a temporary cemetery

for burial. In the combat zone, evacuation usually is accomplished in two phases: first, removal of the remains from the place of death to the collecting point; second, transportation of the remains from the collecting point to the cemetery. Evacuation of the remains from the place of death to the collecting point may be performed by combat troops, service troops, or graves registration personnel. Evacuation of the remains from the collecting point to the cemetery is normally performed by graves registration personnel. In certain instances, such as during landing operations, evacuation is made directly from the place of death to the nearest cemetery. Direct evacuation may also be practicable when death has occurred near a cemetery. In transporting remains to cemeteries, main supply routes should be avoided wherever possible. Every effort will be made to transport the dead in a manner and by a route that will attract as little attention as possible.

#### **41. RESPONSIBILITY**

The unit commander is responsible that the remains of every man in his unit who dies are properly evacuated to a collecting point or an established temporary cemetery. When such evacuation is not possible and hasty burial is required, he is responsible that the grave is properly marked and that the pertinent facts are reported as soon as possible to the graves registration personnel operating in his sector.

#### **42. PREPARATION**

*a. Shrouding.* Remains will be covered, if practicable, before being transported.

*b. Care of Partial Remains.* Where only partial remains are recovered to be evacuated, the part or parts will be wrapped in a blanket, bag, or suitable container. Even if only a small part of the body is left for burial, the part should be handled carefully and correct identification accomplished if possible.

*c. Preparation of Reports.* Preparation of Report(s) of Interment is the responsibility of graves registration personnel, who will also prepare identification statements, if necessary.

*d. Care of Effects.* It is desirable that personal effects remain on the body until it reaches the cemetery. Remains awaiting evacuation to a cemetery will be guarded by at least two men at all times in order to prevent pilfering. Where identification is incomplete or unknown, all government-issue equipment will be forwarded with the remains.

### 43. COLLECTING POINTS

*a. Location.* The locations of collecting points or centers for the reception, identification, and evacuation of the dead are given in administrative orders of the appropriate headquarters so that the information will be available to all interested combat and service organizations. Normally, the collecting point is moved, as the tactical situation demands, where it can best serve the troops. Road guide signs indicating the location of the collecting point for using units should be prepared and erected as soon as possible.

*b. Procedures.* Procedures to be followed when remains are received at a collecting point are as follows—

- (1) Carefully examine all remains to verify or establish identity.
- (2) Prepare emergency medical tag if the remains do not have one and medical personnel are available to prepare the form.
- (3) Assign an evacuation number to unidentified dead. This number identifies unknown dead until the body arrives at the cemetery and further identification procedures are undertaken.
- (4) Initiate a register of the remains. The register will include the following information: Name, grade, service number, evacuation number, place of death (indicated by coordinates), names of persons delivering the body to the collecting point, time and date the body was received at collecting point, and the time and date the body was evacuated to the cemetery.
- (5) Seek additional information and evidence, if needed, to establish identity of the deceased. Personnel of collecting points must make persistent efforts to find identification media.

## CHAPTER 4

### IDENTIFICATION

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#### Section I. GENERAL PROCEDURES

#### 44. RESPONSIBILITY

*a. Commanders.* Graves registration personnel are responsible for the supervision and execution of procedures connected with identification. Unit graves registration officers in a theater of operations are responsible for coordination of graves registration activities within the unit concerned. They must see that personnel are provided where necessary to supplement graves registration personnel in performing identification tasks.

*b. Medical Personnel.* Medical personnel are charged with identification of the dead when an individual dies while in their custody. If death occurs during evacuation of the wounded or after the wounded are taken to medical installations, medical personnel establish the cause and certainty of death and aid in making identification. Medical personnel also frequently establish identification of the dead and record required information concerning cause of death, etc., for cases which are killed in action. This is done only insofar as the tactical situation permits and is not a responsibility of the medical personnel concerned. In addition, medical personnel are attached to graves registration units for the purpose of assisting, among other things, in the preparation of the necessary record indicating identification, cause of death, etc., in casualties where no medical record has been prepared or has accompanied the remains. Such cases include many killed in action cases where tagging by medical personnel has not been accomplished.

#### 45. IMPORTANCE

The following points are most important in identification procedures:

- a.* Thoroughness and utmost resourcefulness in examining all possible clues to identification.
- b.* Care in preserving all identifying media.

c. Thoroughness and accuracy in the preparation of forms and reports in connection with identification.

d. Use of personal identification when feasible. An individual acquainted with the deceased should verify the identification if possible.

#### 46. IDENTIFYING MEDIA

The term "identifying media" means all articles found on or associated with the remains that give clues to the identity of the remains.

a. *Usual Media.*

(1) *Personal effects.* Personal effects that may furnish information which assists in identifying remains are wallets, letters, diaries, notebooks, engraved jewelry, and fountain pens and mechanical pencils with the owner's name inscribed thereon.

(2) *Military equipment and records.* The two identification tags worn as prescribed are important items of military equipment used in the identification of the dead. Other items of military equipment or records often used to assist in the establishment of identification are chevrons, ribbons, weapons, web belts, helmet liners, shoes, clothing, theater identification cards, pay books or pay data cards, and motor vehicle operators' permits.

b. *Principal Media.* The above types of identifying media are not reliable enough to establish identity without a doubt. Media of the following types are of prime importance—

(1) *Fingerprints.* Fingerprints (par. 50) should always be obtained wherever possible, regardless of other identifying media, in order to verify identity or to identify remains.

(2) *Dental charts.* Dental charts (par. 51) are a most important means of identification because of the lasting quality of this type of evidence.

(3) *Photography.* Photography (par. 52) may be used to establish identity. Views of the head—frontal and profile—and of the torso and tips of the fingers, where it is impossible to fingerprint the individual, are desirable.

(4) *Physical characteristics.* A description of physical characteristics (par. 53) of unidentified deceased is a necessity.

(5) *Laundry marks.* All laundry or manufacturers' marks on clothing (par. 54) must be recorded on the Report of Interment for use in attempting to identify unidentified remains.

- (6) *Place of death.* Data as to place of death should be obtained by collecting point personnel if possible and entered on DD Form 567, Report of Recovery of Unknown. Accurate grid coordinates will be entered on the register of remains kept at collecting point (par. 43b) and shown on the Report of Interment (par. 73).
- (7) *Former place of burial or recovery.* Information on any former place of burial or recovery, when compared with other information, is of great importance for identification purposes. Cross-reference notations giving the names of other deceased, if any, found or buried in the vicinity, will be made on the Report(s) of Interment.
- (8) *Recognition statements.* Signed statements of personal recognition, especially when made by friends or acquaintances of long standing, are helpful in establishing identification of remains. The basis of recognition of the remains should be physical characteristics such as marks, deformities, or unusual body or facial characteristics. Recognition statements should be noted on DD Form 565, Certificate of Identity, after the individuals concerned have viewed the body or photographs of the body.
- (9) *Weapon, equipment, vehicle, and plane numbers.* Serial numbers on weapons, equipment, vehicles, and planes are invaluable in establishing association or identification. When available, they must be recorded on Report(s) of Interment. If not recorded at the time of evacuation and burial, such data may be lost forever and later identification may be made difficult or impossible.
- (10) *Emergency medical tag.* The emergency medical tag may be used as a means of identification when signed by authorized medical personnel. In those cases where it is necessary for the attached medical personnel of graves registration units to complete the emergency medical tag, the cause of death will be determined as accurately as possible, prefixed by the letters KIA if the deceased has been killed in action. An individual who dies as a result of a battle wound or injury prior to reaching any medical treatment facility will be regarded as killed in action. Information on emergency medical tags will be entered on burial reports.
- (11) *Acceptability of identifying media.* In establishing identification, single-item evidence may be accepted as conclusive provided there is no contradictory evidence. Contradictory evidence may be information in or on

personal papers, effects, or military equipment not agreeing with the name shown on the identification tag attached to the remains. All such information must be listed on the Report of Interment. Wherever possible, letters, cards, and other items of personal effects on the body supporting the identity as otherwise determined will be listed in the space provided on the Report of Interment. The initial identification performed before the remains are evacuated to the place of burial will be verified by graves registration personnel at the cemetery before burial is made.

- (12) *Inconclusive evidence.* Inconclusive evidence may be a wallet, letter, or document bearing the name of the deceased but not substantiated by other data. When the evidence of identification is inconclusive, the deceased will be considered unknown and buried as unknown. However, the believed-to-be identity will be shown on burial records. The evidence used in support of the believed-to-be identity will be entered on the Report of Interment in the space provided.

## **47. IDENTIFICATION CATEGORIES**

Cemetery personnel will classify remains into one of the following categories—

- a. Identified.* Remains that are identified beyond any reasonable doubt.
- b. Unknown.* Those remains for which there is not enough evidence to establish identity.

## **48. REDUCING UNKNOWN BURIALS**

Careful processing of unknowns will reduce their number. Graves registration personnel should be thoroughly trained in such processing. They should be instructed to handle remains carefully to prevent destroying or losing clues to identification. They should be able to estimate the value of clues, and be aware of the need for unremitting, tireless efforts to establish identity. No unidentified case is finally closed.

## **Section II. SPECIAL PROCEDURES**

### **49. GENERAL**

Special procedures for the identification of remains will be used at the cemetery before a body is buried. These will include finger-

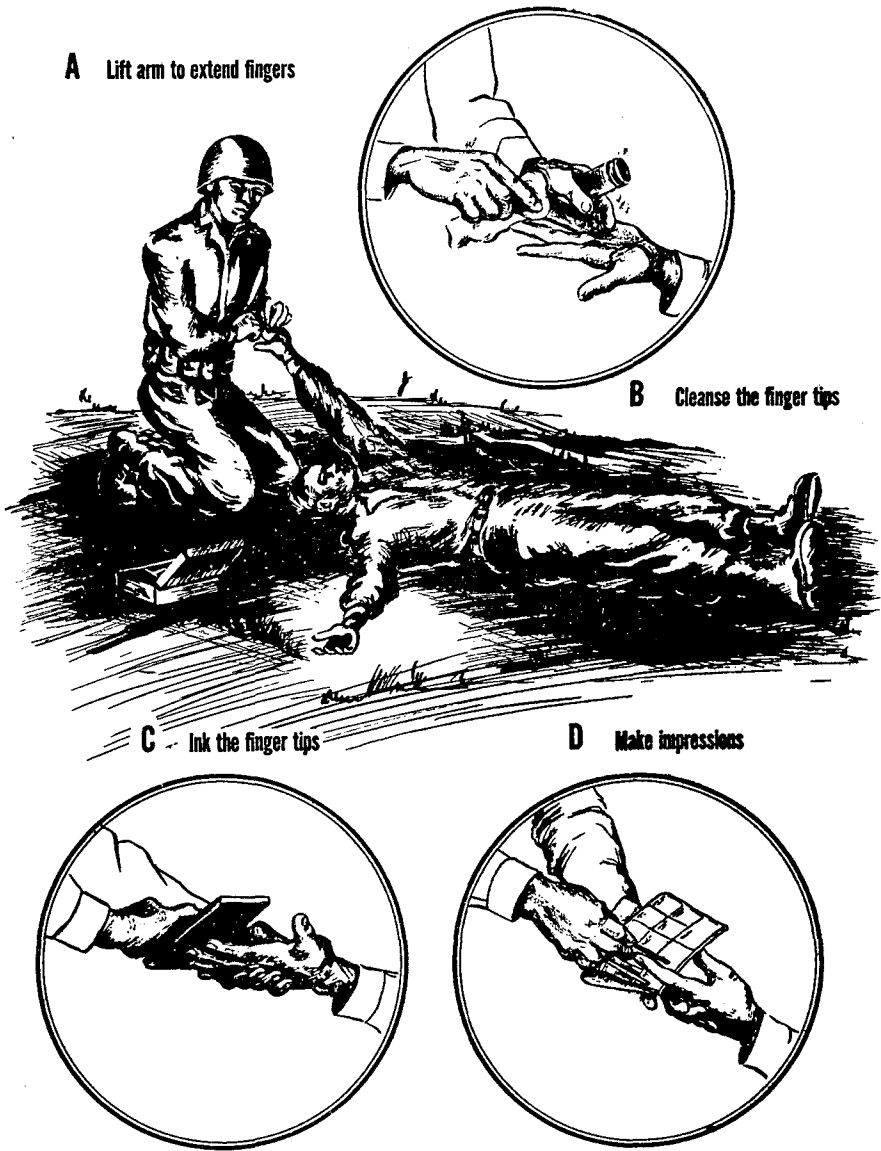
printing, dental charting, photographing of remains, description of physical characteristics of remains and examination of clothing sizes and marks.

## 50. FINGERPRINTS

Fingerprints of the fingers of each hand will be taken as soon as possible. They should be taken before an attempt is made to establish identity by personal recognition or other means. If a complete set of fingerprints cannot be obtained, impressions should be made of all fingers that will give a legible imprint. Impressions will be made on the reverse side of the Report of Interment (par. 73).

*a. Normal Procedure.* The fingers of a deceased person are cleansed with soap and water or the cleaning fluid in the fingerprint kit. From a position just behind the deceased's shoulders, the technician lifts the deceased's arm as though extending it above the head. This movement automatically extends the fingers. While the arm is held in this position, each finger is inked by being brought in contact with the inking plate. The fingerprint form (reverse side of Report of Interment), which has previously been folded and inserted in the slots of the fingerprint shovel is firmly gripped and each of the deceased's fingers pressed in the hollow of the spoon. The finger should not be rolled in the shovel, since the placing of the finger in the hollow of the shovel gives the rolled impression (fig. 20). In taking fingerprints the following points must be kept in mind—

- (1) The deceased's hands should be clean, so that dirt will not hide important patterns in the skin and leave misleading markings.
- (2) In inclement weather precautions should be taken to keep the fingers dry.
- (3) Too much ink will hide the ridges (black lines). Too little ink will produce ridges that are so faint they cannot be counted or traced by fingerprint classifiers. Thin or weak ink will run and obscure the ridges.
- (4) The surface of the first joint between the edges of the nail of each finger should be inked evenly and lightly so that the prints will be black, sharp in appearance, and with lines that can be easily traced.
- (5) The sequence of finger impressions on the Report of Interment must coincide with the sequence of fingers on each hand.



*Figure 20. Fingerprinting.*

**b. Special Procedure.**

- (1) Clear impressions may be made of fingers with shriveled flesh by injecting water or hot paraffin beneath the skin with a hypodermic needle.
- (2) When fingerprinting badly decomposed fingers, an intact section should be selected and a portion of the skin removed with a scalpel or tweezers. After removal, the skin

portion may be placed on a finger of the technician. It is then inked and imprinted directly on the Report of Interment without use of a fingerprint shovel.

- (3) Where it is impossible to make imprints of badly decomposed fingers, photographs may be taken of the finger tips. When photographs are enlarged, they can be compared with the original fingerprints on file in Washington.

## 51. DENTAL CHARTS

DD Form 569, Identification Dental Chart, will be made in every case to the extent possible without mutilation, as one of the basic factors in identification. The teeth must be cleaned prior to charting. If the teeth have fallen away from the jaws, they may be found in the base of the skull or in the area around the skull. Great care should be taken to record information properly on DD Form 569. Form 569 will be attached to the original copy of the Report of Interment. (See appendix I.)

## 52. PHOTOGRAPHING REMAINS

Views of the face—front and profile—and of the body will be taken, if the identity is unknown, in order to show scars, marks, tattoos, etc. The pictures should be developed immediately so that they may be sent to units that operated in the area where the deceased was found on the date death is presumed to have occurred. Recognition statements will be requested in order to substantiate or establish identity of the remains, if recognized. Photographs will be shown only to those personnel required to inspect them for identification purposes.

## 53. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

*a. Remains.* A detailed description of the physical characteristics of the remains will always be made where identity cannot be established. Details will be entered as precisely as possible on the Report of Interment or on an attached sheet. An accurate description will be made of tattoos, birthmarks, prominent scars, deformities, wounds, missing members, and evidences of old incisions or operations. Height should be measured with the remains stretched full length. The height will be from the bottom of the heels to the top of the head.

*b. Skeletons.* The bone structure will be examined thoroughly for evidences of fractures incurred during the lifetime of the deceased. Any peculiarities or deformities will be recorded. Bones will be listed by name. When only a few bones are found, they

should be classified and identified as nearly as possible according to the chart for skeletal frames (app. II).

## **54. CLOTHING SIZES AND MARKS**

Clothing sizes and marks are found in articles such as helmet liners, web belts, shoes, and other clothing. No item of equipment will be overlooked. Laundry marks as identifying media must be used with caution since clothing exchange in connection with bath units is a frequent practice in combat areas.

### **Section III. PROCEDURES FOR GROUPS OF REMAINS**

## **55. IDENTIFICATION BY CREW LISTINGS**

Normally, groups of remains resulting from airplane crashes, ship sinking, burned tanks, or other disasters can be associated and possibly identified by checking lists of crew members. Organizational lists usually are available showing the crew complement of the plane, ship, or tank at the take-off or start of action. Comparison of organizational lists with identifying media and remains usually results in the identification of some or all cases.

## **56. SEGREGATION**

Group remains will be segregated where possible. Individual identification will be accomplished when possible. When individual identification is not possible, interment will be made in individual graves provided segregation is accomplished. Reports of Interment will be cross-referenced to show composition of the group.

### **Section IV. PROCEDURES FOR ENEMY DEAD**

## **57. GENERAL**

Remains of enemy dead will be identified insofar as practicable by the procedures outlined for United States dead. Documents found on enemy dead will be used for identification in the absence of identification tags. The documents will be disposed of in accordance with regulations dealing with documents found on the enemy.

## **58. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES**

Personal effects of enemy dead will not be removed for intelligence purposes except as described below. Under no circumstances will identification tags be removed from enemy dead by anyone,

including intelligence personnel. However, documents such as military maps, overlays, orders, and paybooks may be removed for investigation by intelligence personnel.

a. When papers of United States, allied, or enemy deceased personnel must be examined by intelligence personnel, the papers desired will be turned over to the intelligence officer requesting them, and a receipt will be taken. The fact that the papers have been removed for intelligence purposes will be noted on the copy of the inventory of effects. After examination of the papers is completed, they will be returned to the appropriate destination with the notation that the material may be released as directed by the appropriate intelligence officer.

b. Classified material or material warranting classification will be withdrawn from the effects and submitted to the appropriate intelligence officer (or representative) for review and disposition. Materials that may be released will be forwarded to the appropriate destination. A signed notation prepared by the intelligence officer will accompany the papers, indicating that the materials may be released.

## CHAPTER 5

### BURIALS AND GRAVE MARKING

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#### Section I. BURIALS

#### 59. GENERAL

Burials should be accomplished as rapidly as existing situations will permit. They should be made in established cemeteries when possible. All burials, whether at sea or on land will be made without distinction as to grade, branch of military service, organization, race, color, sex, or creed.

#### 60. RESPONSIBILITY

Unit officers are responsible for effecting interments when burials at sea, hasty, or isolated burials are necessary. When cemetery burials are made, graves registration officers are responsible for carrying out all procedures connected with burial. When collecting points are established, responsibility of unit personnel for burials ends when the remains are turned over to the personnel operating the collecting point. From that time on, the graves registration personnel normally operating the collecting point and the cemetery are responsible for preparation of records and burial procedures.

#### 61. PROCEDURES AT CEMETERIES

*a. Plan for Operations.* A suggested plan for operations at a cemetery is given below. The plan may be adapted to meet the particular situation—

- (1) Upon arrival at the cemetery, forms and reports that pertain to the body or bodies will be turned over to the graves registration personnel.
- (2) A processing team will examine the remains for identification media. The team consists of a graves registration technician who examines the body for identification media, and a graves registration clerk who records identification information on a work copy of the Report of Interment. When identity is established and all necessary

information has been obtained, one identification tag will be removed and attached to the grave marker. The other identification tag will be affixed to the body. Personal effects also will be removed and put in the personal effects bag. After necessary information has been obtained, the Emergency Medical Tag WD AGO Form 8-26, or Emergency Treatment Tag, AF Form 38, will be removed from the remains at the time of interment either by attached medical personnel or some responsible member of the burial party. Whenever identification of the remains is impossible at the time of interment, notation will be made of the place of burial, i.e., location of cemetery, plot, row, and grave, in order that the Surgeon General may have a means of securing additional information at a later time. The collected Emergency Medical Tags and/or Emergency Treatment Tags will be transmitted by attending medical personnel to the medical organization to which they are assigned or attached for forwarding with the organization Report of Sick and Wounded (WD AGO Form 8-23); Outpatient Report (DD Form 444); or Morbidity Report (DD Form 442). If identification cannot be made, all possible clues to identity will be recorded on the Report of Interment prior to burial.

- (3) Remains will be buried in the clothes in which they are received, except for the shoes, which will be removed and turned in for salvage. The remains will be wrapped in a shroud when processing is finished and effects have been removed. The shroud may consist of a mattress cover, blanket, shelter half, or poncho.
- (4) If the remains are unidentified, an unknown X-number will be assigned to the body and entered on the records by the processing team. At the same time, the unknown X-number will be entered on the cemetery records. If the case is identified, the name, grade, and service number will be entered on the records.
- (5) A grave number, taken from the Grave Plot Chart of the cemetery, will be assigned to the remains upon completion of the processing. The grave number will be written on a slip of paper or a tag and attached to the remains. The same number will be entered on the cemetery and burial records (including the grave marker), and will be verified.

- (6) An embossed plate will be prepared and attached, together with one of the identification tags, to the grave marker. Nailing is the most satisfactory method of attaching tags to markers. Grave markers will be assembled, painted, and stacked near the morgue tent as far ahead of time as possible.
- (7) The appropriate grave marker will be placed with the remains after the body is shrouded, tagged, put on a litter, and ready for burial. The body will be moved on the litter to the grave site.
- (8) Before the body is lowered into the grave, a check will be made to be sure that the grave number on the body, the grave number on the grave marker, and the grave location correspond. Name and serial number on the marker will be checked against the Report of Interment. The body will be placed in the grave face upwards with the head of the deceased to the rear of the cemetery. If a container with a part or parts of a body is to be buried, the container will be placed near the head of the grave.
- (9) One of the two identification tags will be securely attached to the body when it is buried. If there is only one tag, this tag will be buried with the body. If both tags are missing, all identifying data, including fingerprints, will be recorded on an additional Report of Interment. This report of interment will be placed in a burial bottle, canteen, empty cartridge case, or other watertight container and buried with the remains.
- (10) Personal effects will be placed in effects bags, sealed and gathered into effects pouches or strongly boxed for shipment. Personal effects will be listed on the Report of Interment or on a separate sheet attached thereto.

*b. Burial Services.* A burial service, with the assistance of a chaplain of an appropriate faith, should be provided at temporary cemeteries for all individuals subject to United States military law. Military ceremonies will normally be accorded to military personnel only. Burials will be conducted in a reverent and solemn manner. While remains are being buried and religious services are in progress, the flag will be flown at half-staff. Enemy dead will also be honorably buried, if possible, according to the rites of the religion to which they belong.

*c. Caskets.* Caskets or boxes for burial will be permitted in the field when the supply of labor and materials is abundant enough.

As a general rule, however, very few burials of military personnel will be made in caskets or boxes under combat conditions.

*d. Embalming.* Embalming or preserving of bodies will not be accomplished when burial is to be made under combat conditions.

*e. Procedures for Individual Unknowns.* When the identity of a deceased is unknown, the body will be given a number prefixed by the letter X. This number will be entered on DD Form 568, all records and reports, and the grave marker. The first unknown case should be assigned the number X-1, the next unknown should be assigned the number X-2, and so on, for each cemetery. All records and references to unknowns will designate same as unknown X-1, X-2, etc., followed by the name of the cemetery. When an unknown has been identified, the superseded X-number will not be used again for a new unknown. Any new unknown will be assigned a new X-number.

*f. Procedures for Group Burials.* Special care will be taken in wrapping remains for group burials. Remains will be securely wrapped and buried as a single unit, if possible. All remains that can be identified as belonging to individuals will be segregated and buried as individual unknown cases. When remains from a group burial are segregated and identified, information regarding the removal of such remains will be included on the group burial records. All remains in a single group burial will be identified with the same X-number. To mark the grave properly, several zincograph plates may be prepared consolidating burial information, and all duplicate identification tags available will be attached to the marker.

*g. Hospital Remains.* Bodies from field or base hospitals will be identified and buried in the same manner as others. Cemetery personnel will not be responsible for the disposal or burial of anatomical parts occasioned by surgical operations at hospitals.

*h. Cremated Remains.*

- (1) The ashes of completely cremated remains that can be segregated from other remains will be placed in a separate container and buried in a normal-sized grave. The Report of Interment will indicate that the body or bodies were received in a cremated state. When there are two identification tags for each deceased person, one will be buried in the container with the ashes and the other affixed to the grave marker. If there are no identification tags, an additional Report of Interment to take the place of these tags will be filled out. It will be placed in a burial bottle, canteen, empty cartridge case, or other

watertight container and fastened to the container holding the ashes.

- (2) Partially cremated remains will be buried in accordance with normal procedures.

*i. Contaminated Remains.* Remains contaminated by a vesicant chemical agent will be kept separate from other remains. Processing will be done in one place in the processing area which will be decontaminated afterwards. Personnel working on contaminated remains will wear gas masks, protective clothing, and impermeable gloves, when necessary.

## **62. ISOLATED BURIALS**

Isolated burials are burials not made in an established military cemetery for reasons of expediency. Procedures should conform to the normal cemetery-type burial to the maximum degree that conditions permit. Burials made by civilian populace are included in this category.

## **63. BURIALS WHEN DEATH OCCURS AT SEA**

*a. General.* When death occurs aboard a ship and transfer to shore for burial cannot be accomplished within reasonable time limitations, or is inadvisable, burial at sea is permissible. However, every effort should be made to preserve the remains for burial on land. When burial at sea is made, religious services and military honors will be provided. A flag will be used to drape the remains before burial. Remains will be weighted so as to sink below the surface of the water.

*b. Effects.* For Army and Air Force personnel, personal effects will accompany the remains if a land burial is to be made. Disposition of effects will be made at the cemetery. If a land burial is to be made for Navy or Marine Corps personnel, personal effects will be forwarded in the most expeditious manner to the appropriate supply installation for shipment to next of kin or other disposition. When burial is to be made at sea, the effects will be processed and prepared for shipment. Afterward the effects will be turned over to the transportation or appropriate supply officer at the first United States port of call for appropriate disposition. A receipt for the effects will be obtained from the officer who accepts said effects at the port of call and filed with the records of the vessel.

*c. Reports.* Report(s) of Interment when burials are made at sea will be prepared to indicate the place of burial in terms of longitude and latitude and turned over to the transportation or

appropriate supply officer at the first United States port of call with the effects.

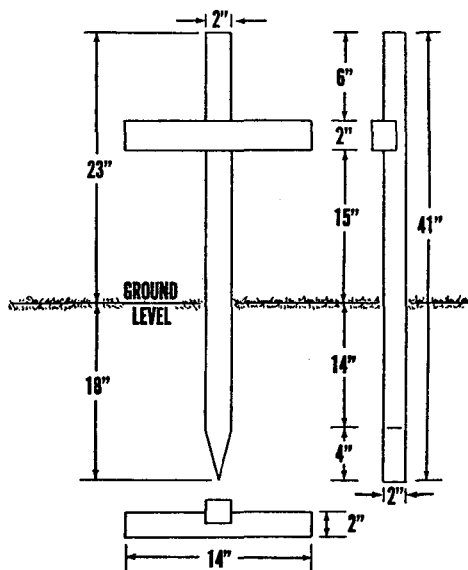
*d. Identification Tags.* For Army and Air Force personnel, one identification tag will be buried at sea with the remains and the other will be sent with the original Report of Interment. For Navy or Marine Corps personnel, the identification tag will not be buried with the remains but will be sent to the next of kin.

## Section II. MARKING OF GRAVES

### 64. TYPES OF MARKERS

a. The Christian cross and the Star of David will be used as markers in temporary cemeteries.

- (1) Crosses will be used to mark the graves of those of Christian faith (A, fig. 21).



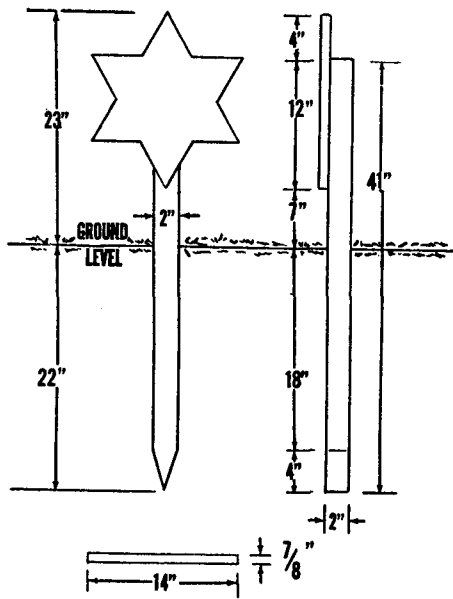
A. Christian Cross

Figure 21. Markers.

- (2) Stars of David will be used to mark the graves of those of the Jewish faith (B, fig. 21).

- (3) Other types of markers are authorized when applicable.

b. When a supply of these markers is lacking in Army cemeteries, the V-shaped wooden name peg (fig. 22) is authorized for temporary use until it can be replaced with the cross, the Star of David, or other types, when applicable.



B. Star of David

Figure 21—Continued.

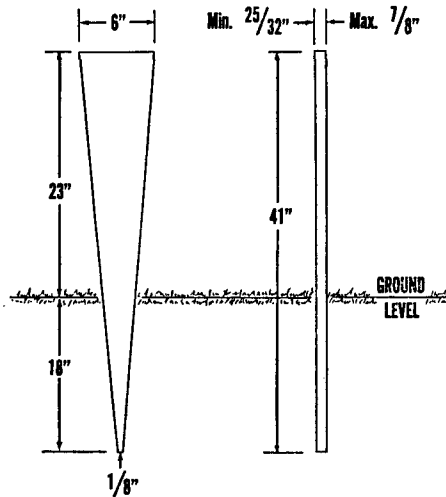


Figure 22. V-shaped peg.

## 65. GRAVE MARKING

*a. General Procedures.* When a grave number is assigned to a remains, a zincograph plate (fig. 23) will be prepared and will be attached to the marker. Each zincograph plate will be embossed as follows—

*First line:* Grade and name of deceased (first name, middle initial, last name).

*Second line:* Service number and organization.

*Third line:* Date of death.

*Fourth line:* Grave location (plot, row, and grave number).

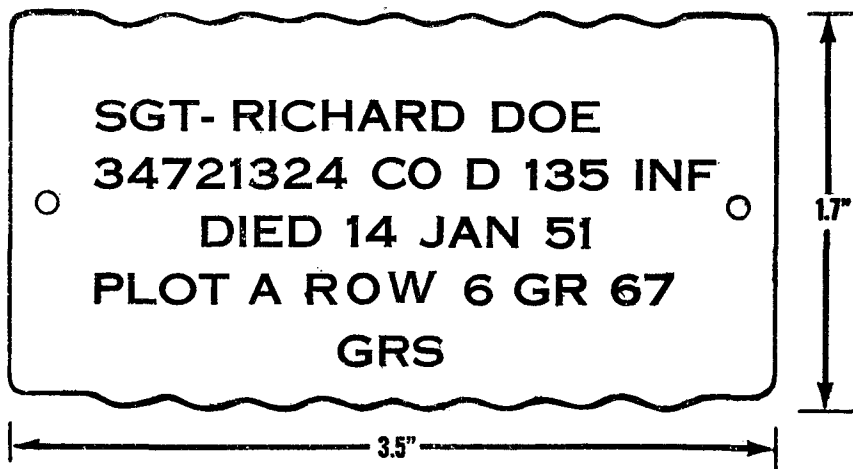


Figure 23. Zincograph plate with the information of the deceased.

*b. Marking Cemetery Burials.* As soon as burial is made and the grave filled with earth and tamped down, the marker will be erected at the grave. Markers will be set on the center line at the head of the grave with the zincograph plate and identification tag facing the grave. They will be inserted into the ground so that the top of the marker is 23 inches above ground. Markers will be alined laterally, transversely, and diagonally. However, markers which are later found to be out of alinement will not under any circumstances be moved from the grave site to which they pertain in order to improve appearances.

*c. Marking Allied or Enemy Burials.* Grave locations will be marked with a temporary peg marker. Attached to the marker will be a metal strip with "Allied Dead" or "Enemy Dead," as appropriate, inscribed thereon.

*d. Marking Contaminated Burials.* The marker over the grave of a body contaminated by a chemical agent will be marked with a large "G" as a warning to the reburial team that later may seek to disinter the body. The "G" will be shown on the grave marker, and on the grave plot chart and other records maintained at the cemetery.

## CHAPTER 6

### DISINTERMENT

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#### 66. DISINTERMENT PROCEDURES

*a. General.* The graves registration officer in charge will give instructions for excavating after he has satisfied himself as to the correct location and the circumstances of the initial interment as indicated on available records. No admittance will be permitted to other than those officially connected with the operation. Local labor (not prisoners of war) working under careful supervision may be employed for cemetery disinterments.

*b. Single-Grave Disinterments.* When a single grave is to be opened elsewhere than in a military cemetery, workers will dig as nearly as possible within the bounds of the original grave. Care will be taken to prevent defacing adjacent graves. If identification media are found on the marker they will be removed and placed with the remains and recorded, or a clear sketch made of the evidence and included with the Report of Disinterment.

*c. Procedures for Lost Remains.* If the remains cannot be located after digging the normal 5 feet, excavators will dig deeper into the ground until the hardened condition of the earth indicates that no burial was possible. A Report of Disinterment should be filed stating the facts of the case and that no remains were found.

*d. Trench Disinterments.* Trench disinterments are most easily accomplished in military cemeteries when all graves in a plot are to be opened. An entire row at a time is excavated by digging a wide shallow trench over the bodies. From that point on, each disinterment is disposed of separately. Care will be taken to keep each grave marker in the correct position relative to the individual grave while the trench is being dug. After the shallow trench has been dug, each grave marker, if moved, will be replaced at the head of the proper grave, awaiting the disinterment of the individual remains.

*e. Cremated Remains.* When a body is found to have been cremated before burial, every effort will be made to recover the ashes, any parts of the remains that were not consumed by the flames, and buried identification media. The Report of Disinterment will indicate that cremated remains were found.

*f. Groups of Remains.* Where possible, groups will be kept together as a unit, examined, and compared with available information. Efforts will be made to segregate individual remains.

## **67. REMOVAL OF REMAINS**

*a. Procedures.* When the remains have been reached they will be sprayed with a liquid spray deodorant (containing DDT), and placed on an improvised litter (such as blanket or shelter-half). A thorough search will be made of the soil surrounding the remains for all identifying effects. If any are found, they will be placed with the remains. The improvised litter then is lifted from the grave and put on a medical litter. If the disinterment is made in a cemetery, the grave marker then is put with the remains and both are carried to a vehicle for transport.

*b. Identification.* All identification media should be recorded and identification accomplished if possible before the remains are transported.

*c. Effects.* When removing the remains from the grave, care will be taken to collect any objects buried with it. Any effects found with the deceased will be kept with the remains until they can be examined and recorded on the Report of Disinterment. Effects of enemy dead will be forwarded to the theater provost marshal for disposition. Original burial clothing will not be removed except for identification purposes.

## **68. POLICING**

After the officer in charge is satisfied that a careful check has been made of the grave for any parts of the body or for any identifying objects, the laborers will be directed to refill the emptied grave. The area around the filled grave will be carefully policed for any foreign matter.

## **69. REPORTS**

Report of Interment, DD Form 551, will be prepared for each body disinterred and reinterred and will serve as a Report of Disinterment and a Report of Reinterment. All reports of Disinterment and Reinterment will be forwarded through channels provided for the Report of Interment. Reburial reports for unidentified dead transferred to another cemetery will be properly cross-referenced. The unknown number assigned by each cemetery will be shown on the report.

## CHAPTER 7

### SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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#### 70. PROCEDURES

*a. General.* Graves registration personnel will be responsible for strict adherence to sanitary measures. Animals will not be permitted to enter the cemetery area at any time.

*b. Rubber Gloves.* Personnel working in the examination tents at the collecting point and cemetery and cemetery processing area will use rubber gloves when handling remains, removing effects from remains, and loading and unloading vehicles containing remains. Disinfectants will be used as necessary.

*c. Odors.* Odors may be counteracted by the use of disinfectants, such as cresol or other odor-maskers, taking care to insure that such deodorants are sufficiently diluted as not to burn the skin of the face. When remains are in an advanced state of decomposition, surgical masks containing deodorants should be improvised.

*d. Cleanliness.* All personnel working with remains should wash thoroughly with soap and water for at least five minutes before leaving the cemetery. They should not touch records or clean items of equipment until they have washed.

*e. Cleaning Equipment.* Rubber gloves will be washed with soap and water and hung to dry at the end of each day of operations. Litters, the worktable, and stretchers coming in contact with the remains will be scrubbed thoroughly. The floor of the morgue tent will be cleaned.

*f. Disposal of Refuse.* Miscellaneous refuse will be burned or buried.

*g. Diseased Cases.* Diseased cases will be processed by graves registration personnel in accordance with directives issued by the theater surgeon.

#### 71. INSPECTION

Personnel will be inspected before leaving the cemetery to see that their shoes and clothing are clean and presentable. Much local criticism can be prevented by clean appearance. Rubber knee-boots will be used by personnel as required. Daily sanitary inspections will be made by a commissioned officer to see that the above sanitary regulations are being complied with.

## CHAPTER 8

### RECORDS AND REPORTS

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#### 72. IMPORTANCE OF ACCURACY

All records pertaining to graves registration service must be prepared accurately. Unless field records are prepared completely and painstakingly, records in the Armed Forces Graves Registration Office in the continental United States will be unreliable, and unknown cases will be difficult or impossible to identify. Adequate provision for administrative review of Reports of Interment must be made by the higher headquarters concerned.

#### 73. REPORT OF INTERMENT

*a. General.* DD Form 551 (fig. 24) is the most important graves registration record. Reports of Interment of both identified and unidentified remains are required.

*b. Preparation.* The Report of Interment will be prepared at the time of burial. The following points should receive careful attention—

- (1) The identification tag will be imprinted on the upper left-hand corner of all copies. If the tag is mutilated and an imprint is impossible to obtain, a note to that effect will be made in place of the imprint.
- (2) The place of death will be indicated as "Vicinity of (nearest city, town, or village shown on maps in use)." The grid coordinates will be furnished, if possible. If the grid coordinates cannot be furnished, the proximity of the place of death to prominent landmarks will be specifically indicated. If the remains have been sent to the cemetery from a hospital or ship, the name of the hospital or ship and its location will be entered. In cases of unidentified remains or where a reburial is to be made, the place of death or the location from which the remains were disinterred will be shown by accurate grid coordinates. In the case of burial at sea, the specific location by latitude and longitude will be given.
- (3) The cause of death, if reasonable and consistent with other available evidence, and the date of death will be

taken from the emergency medical tag, if such a tag is on the remains. Remains reaching the cemetery without emergency medical tags will be tagged by medical personnel. In all cases a date of death will be given; the date will be estimated, if necessary. Where the date has been estimated, that fact will be indicated on the emergency medical tag.




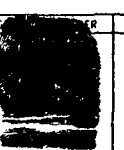






REPORT OF INTERMENT				DATE OF REPORT 13 Jan 51	
TYPE OF REPORT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INITIAL <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTAL (Reason)					
Imprint Identification Tag if Possible DO NOT TYPE					
		SECTION 1. - IDENTIFICATION.		SERVICE NUMBER	
		NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)		33 874 929	
		GRADE	ORGANIZATION	BRANCH OF SERVICE	
		Pvt	Co. C 94th Inf.	Army	
RACE		RELIGION	COUNTRY (If not U.S.)		
White		P			
PLACE OF DEATH F 864 973 Town A, Nation X		CAUSE OF DEATH Shock, shellfire		DATE OF DEATH 12 Jan 51	
IDENTIFICATION TAGS FOUND ON BODY (1, 2, or none) None		IF NO TAGS FOUND ON BODY, DESCRIBE ALL MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION (If unidentified, fill in section 3 on reverse) Identified by member of unit, laundry marks, and contents of wallet			
WERE SUBSTITUTE TAGS PROVIDED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		COMPLETED TOOTH CHART WILL BE ATTACHED HERETO.			
LIST PERSONAL EFFECTS FOUND ON BODY AND DISPOSITION OF SAME. IF LETTERS FOUND, INCLUDE NAME OF ADDRESSEE AND WRITER. GIVE OWNER OF WALLET, ETC. 1 Wallet, w/contents \$59.53 to FOUSA Social Security Card Acct. #249-18-9915 1 Wedding ring, plain gold  Effects forwarded to Theater Effects Depot					
SECTION 2. - BURIAL (If other than in established cemetery, furnish overlay and attach)					
NAME, NUMBER, COORDINATES, AND LOCATION OF CEMETERY  U. S. Military Cemetery, Town B, Nation X					
DATE OF BURIAL 12 Jan 51	HOUR 1700	BURIED IN (Shroud, blanket, or name of other) Blanket	TYPE OF GRAVE MARKER Christian Cross	PLOT NO. A	ROW NO. 11
GRAVE NO. 130					
WAS THIS A REBURIAL? IF A REBURIAL, INDICATE NAME, NUMBER, COORDINATES OF PREVIOUS CEMETERY, AND LOCATION OF GRAVE. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO					
TYPE OF RELIGIOUS CEREMONY P		PERSON CONDUCTING BURIAL RITES John A. Doe, Capt, CCH		IF IDENTIFICATION TAGS NOT USED, DESCRIBE IDENTIFICATION DATA AND CONTAINER BURIED WITH BODY	
IDENTIFICATION TAG BURIED WITH BODY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		IDENTIFICATION TAG ATTACHED TO MARKER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
REMAINS BURIED IN GRAVE TO LEFT (When viewed from foot of grave), NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) True, Phillip T.		GRADE PFC	SERVICE NUMBER 34 628 456	ORGANIZATION Svo Btry 103 Armd FA Bn	GRAVE NO. A-11-129
REMAINS BURIED IN GRAVE TO RIGHT (When viewed from foot of grave), NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) Wilson, William E.		GRADE CPL	SERVICE NUMBER 34 189 742	ORGANIZATION Svo Co 89th Proht Inf	GRAVE NO. A-11-131
SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT James J. Adams, SFC, 35 097 766			SIGNATURE OF GRS OFFICER VERIFYING REPORT James T. Miller, Capt, QMC		

DD FORM 551 REPLACES GRC FORM 1042, REV. 1 JUL 51 51 1 APRIL 1946, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

A. Front

Figure 24. Report of interment.

- (4) To indicate the location of a cemetery, give nearest city, town, or village on maps in use. Service post office numbers will not be used to indicate the location of a cemetery.
- (5) The type of religious service performed, if any, will be indicated.
- (6) Where information found in a container is used for identification data instead of the identification tags, the

SECTION 3. - UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS				
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> Great care will be taken to record the most minute clues for the future identification of remains. Fill in anatomical characteristics below, and any other clues under "other" such as shoe size, Social Security number; position of body in airplanes, vehicles, and tanks; and serial number of airplanes, vehicles and tanks.				
HEIGHT 6'0"	WEIGHT 170	COLOR OF EYES Blue	COLOR OF HAIR Brown	WHERE BODY WAS FOUND ( <i>Grid Coordinates</i> ) Field, 2999-block Ave. A Town A
BIRTHMARKS, SCARS, OR TATTOOS				LAUNDRY MARKS
Birthmark, left shoulder, top				S4929
WEAPON(S) WITH SERIAL NUMBER(S)  Cbn 53421				
OTHER IDENTIFICATION CLUES ( <i>Including other remains recovered or associated with this remains</i> ).  Clothing sizes: Shoes: 10 - Drawers, winter: 32 Socks: 12 - Belt, web: 34 Shirt, OD: 16-34 Trousers, OD: 32-33 Jacket, wool, OD: 40 long Undershirt, winter: 32				
SECTION 4. - FINGERPRINTING - FINGERPRINTS OF ALL REMAINS MUST BE TAKEN				
<b>IMPRINT ALL FINGERS AND THUMBS (or as many as possible) IN THE PROPER SEQUENCE.</b> Fingers should be clean, dry and not over-laked. Missing fingers should be noted in the proper individual finger blocks. Impressions <b>MUST</b> be recorded in the proper order.				
RIGHT HAND				
1 RIGHT THUMB	2 RIGHT INDEX FINGER	3 RIGHT MIDDLE FINGER	4 RIGHT RING FINGER	5 RIGHT PINKY FINGER
				
LEFT HAND				
6 LEFT THUMB	7 LEFT INDEX FINGER	8 LEFT MIDDLE FINGER	9 LEFT RING FINGER	10 LEFT PINKY FINGER
				
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE ( <i>For FBI use only</i> )			REMARKS	

B. Back

Figure 24—Continued.

container should be given an appropriate designation, such as "burial bottle" or "sealed 50-caliber cartridge case."

- (7) Identity of remains buried on each side of the deceased will be entered. When necessary, such entries as "vacant grave" or "end of row" will be used. Designation of an adjacent grave will be made according to its location on the right or left of the grave of deceased (when viewed from foot of grave).
- (8) Two signatures are required for the report of interment; namely, that of the person preparing the report and that of the officer verifying the report.
- (9) All fingerprints must be clear and distinct. Smudged fingerprints may not be identifiable.
- (10) In cases of unidentified remains and doubtful identities, identification media such as letters, papers, contents of wallet, and clothing marks will be itemized and described. If other remains were found in the area, the location of these remains relative to the other remains should be given as well as any other facts bearing upon identification. Copies of statements of identity or circumstances, certificates of medical officers, or reports of investigation, where available, will be attached to each copy of the Report of Interment.
- (11) When personal identification statements are attached to copies of the Report of Interment, the following remarks will be typed on the report under the section "Other Identification Clues": "Statement of personal identification signed by: (Give name, grade, service number, and organization of the person signing the statement)."
- (12) When remains are cremated, the reason for cremation will be given. This will be done for enemy and allied personnel as well as for United States dead.

*c. Disposition.*

- (1) Sufficient copies of the Report of Interment will be made to provide for the following distribution—

*(a) United States dead.*

1. The joint Armed Forces Graves Registration Office established at the seat of the government during war time or major military operations requiring temporary burial overseas will furnish distribution instructions.

2. Pending the establishment of a joint Armed Forces Graves Registration Office as a result of major military operation, distribution will be as directed by the individual service concerned with the deceased.
- (b) *Enemy*. One copy will be placed with the personal effects, one copy forwarded to the theater provost marshal, and one copy forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's Office, Attention: Enemy Prisoner of War Information Bureau. The report should be filled out as fully as possible and all possible clues given for identification. Reasons for cremation (if accomplished) will appear on the form.
- (c) *Allied*. One copy will be placed with the personal effects and one copy forwarded to the theater (or area) graves registration officer for transmission to the government concerned.
- (2) Where remains are buried with both identification tags missing, an additional copy of the Report of Interment will be sealed in a burial bottle or other container and buried with the remains.
- (3) Whenever reburial of remains is made, report of such interment on DD Form 551 will be given the same distribution as prescribed above.
- (4) Every remains in a cemetery whose identity is not positively established will be designated as X-(number). The numbers will be assigned consecutively within the cemetery. Any clues as to the identity of the individual will be stated on the Report of Interment. When a remains case is given a change in classification, as from unknown to known or from known to unknown, a corrected copy of the Report of Interment will be prepared by the headquarters that established the change. Copies are given the same distribution as the original report. Such reports are clearly marked "Corrected Copy" and contain a summary of the facts that warrant the change in classification. The former X-(number), if the case was unknown, must be shown thereon.

## 74. REPORT OF RECOVERY OF UNKNOWN

*a. Preparation.* DD Form 567, Report of Recovery of Unknown (fig. 25) is prepared by graves registration personnel at the collecting point when an unknown case is received. When properly prepared, the information in the Report of Recovery of Unknown is used as the basis for establishing identity. In making efforts to

determine the organization of the unknown case, graves registration personnel will communicate with units that were in the sector where the remains were recovered. Comparison of the Report of Recovery of Unknown by the unit graves registration officer with copies of casualty reports and morning reports submitted by units that were in the sector may result in the determination of the organization of the deceased.

*b. Disposition.* The original copy of Report of Recovery of Unknown will be forwarded through channels with the original copy of the Report of Interment. Enough copies will be prepared to accompany all such reports.

REPORT OF RECOVERY OF UNKNOWN				EVACUATION NUMBER 258																																			
UNKNOWN REMAINS RECEIVED			PLACE OF RECOVERY																																				
DATE 24 Jan 51	HR 1000	NAME OF CLOSEST TOWN Town A	COORDINATES P864973																																				
ESTIMATED DATE OF DEATH 23 Jan 51 (Coincides with MIA report for Pvt Kayolski)		NATIONALITY (Check appropriate box) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNITED STATES <input type="checkbox"/> ALLIED <input type="checkbox"/> ENEMY																																					
<small>DESCRIBE PLACE OF RECOVERY (State whether the remains were found in a house, in an open field, or behind a stone wall. If in an armored vehicle, give the motor number and other applicable information. Sketch location in vehicle. Establish where necessary the location where the remains were found by reference to roads and landmarks.)</small>  Recovered from a street																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>NAME</th> <th>GRADE</th> <th>SERVICE NO.</th> <th>ORGANIZATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">IDENTIFICATION OF ALL OTHER REMAINS FOUND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY, IF ANY</td> <td>Kayolski, Jacob</td> <td>Pfc</td> <td>USMC 456 234</td> <td>7th Mars, 1st Mar Div FMF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robinson, Jake A.</td> <td>Pfc</td> <td>USMC 582 545</td> <td>7th Mars, 1st Mar Div FMF</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">RECOVERY MADE BY</td> <td>Mike Hernandez</td> <td>Pvt</td> <td>RA 38 555 030</td> <td>Svc Btry, 248 FA Bn</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Brown</td> <td>Sgt</td> <td>RA 34 854 222</td> <td>Svc Btry, 248 FA Bn</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REMAINS RECEIVED AT COLLECTING POINT BY</td> <td>George Pinnel</td> <td>Sgt</td> <td>32 752 785</td> <td>Collecting Point A, 1st Plat, 57 GR Co</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">SIGNATURE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE (Name, Grade, and Branch of Service)  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div><i>J. B. King</i></div> <div>J. B. KING 1st Lt, QMC</div> </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							NAME	GRADE	SERVICE NO.	ORGANIZATION	IDENTIFICATION OF ALL OTHER REMAINS FOUND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY, IF ANY	Kayolski, Jacob	Pfc	USMC 456 234	7th Mars, 1st Mar Div FMF	Robinson, Jake A.	Pfc	USMC 582 545	7th Mars, 1st Mar Div FMF	RECOVERY MADE BY	Mike Hernandez	Pvt	RA 38 555 030	Svc Btry, 248 FA Bn	John Brown	Sgt	RA 34 854 222	Svc Btry, 248 FA Bn	REMAINS RECEIVED AT COLLECTING POINT BY	George Pinnel	Sgt	32 752 785	Collecting Point A, 1st Plat, 57 GR Co	SIGNATURE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE (Name, Grade, and Branch of Service) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div><i>J. B. King</i></div> <div>J. B. KING 1st Lt, QMC</div> </div>					
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	John Brown	Sgt	RA 34 854 222	Svc Btry, 248 FA Bn																																			
REMAINS RECEIVED AT COLLECTING POINT BY	George Pinnel	Sgt	32 752 785	Collecting Point A, 1st Plat, 57 GR Co																																			
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER IN CHARGE (Name, Grade, and Branch of Service) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div><i>J. B. King</i></div> <div>J. B. KING 1st Lt, QMC</div> </div>																																							
DD FORM 567 1 SEP 51																																							

Figure 25. Report of Recovery of Unknown.

## 75. CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY

DD Form 565, Certificate of Identity, will be reproduced locally by typewriter on 8 x 10½-inch paper. Each reproduced copy will include title, form number, and date. The Certificate of Identity for unknown cases (fig. 26) is prepared at the collecting point or cemetery. To obtain data for the preparation of such a certificate, it may be necessary to interview members of the unit operating

in the sector where the remains were found and to permit such personnel to view the remains. Instead of the remains, they may view frontal and profile photographs of the face. Questioning may reveal that a member of the unit recognizes certain items of personal effects found on the remains as belonging to a known person; if so, such recognition will contribute to identification of the case under examination.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY		Date 12 Jan 51	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I, the undersigned, do certify that the remains which I have <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personally Viewed <input type="checkbox"/> Seen photographs of are those of			
Name EZRA LAMB	Grade SGT	Service No. AF 17702A	Organization US Air Force
My identification is based upon personal acquaintance covering a period of (Months) SIX			
I recognize the remains because of the following (Facial features, scars, birthmarks, or other unusual features):			
Tattoo of a heart on right arm - word "mother" written below			
6-inch scar on calf of left leg			
Birthmark on left cheek			
Large bunion on left foot			
Signature <i>John Jones</i>		Verified by (Signature of Officer in Charge) <i>Jerry Smith</i>	
Typed Name JOHN JONES		Typed Name JERRY SMITH	
Grade Capt	Service No. AO 661 766	Grade 1st Lt, QMC	
Organization Hq & Hq Sq, 5th AF (ADV)		Organization 1st Flt, 57th Gr Reg Co	
Form DD 1 Sep 51 565		Local reproduction of this form is authorized.	

Figure 26. Certificate of Identity.

## 76. CEMETERY RECORDS

a. *Preparation.* Graves registration personnel are responsible for keeping and safeguarding complete records of all burials at each cemetery. They are also responsible for keeping records of all isolated burials within their area. The records will consist of the following—

- (1) Copies of all Reports of Interment filed by plot, row, and grave number.
- (2) Copies of periodic reports of burial required by higher echelons, such as DD Form 566, Weekly Report of Burials (b below), filed chronologically.

- (3) An alphabetical index of all remains buried in the cemetery prepared on 3- by 5-inch cards. The cards will show the name, grade or rank, service number, branch of service, date of burial, and plot, row, and grave number.
- (4) A Grave Plot Chart (c below) kept up to date.
- (5) A visitors' register.
- (6) A historical record of the cemetery. Historical information will be alphabetically indexed and subdivided into United States, allied, cobelligerent, and enemy dead categories as required. A register of interments, a record of isolated graves in the general area, the maintenance of which has been assigned to graves registration personnel, and a folder of supporting maps and sketches of the cemetery and area will be maintained.

*b. Weekly Report of Burials.* Cemetery commanders will be responsible for forwarding a Weekly Report of Burials (fig. 27) through the channels used for the Report of Interment. This report will show the number of burials that have been made in the cemetery for the preceding week. It will be used as a check against records of higher headquarters to see that a Report of Interment has been received for each burial during the period covered by the report.

WEEKLY REPORT OF BURIALS						DATE 29 Jan 51		
CEMETERY US Military Cemetery		LOCATION Town A, Section I			REPORT NO. 7	SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS		
NAME	BRANCH OF SERVICE	SERVICE NUMBER	GRADE	ORGANIZATION	DATE OF BURIAL	LOCATION PLOT ROW GRAVE NO.		
Smith, John	Army	34 758 099	Cpl	Svc Btry, 103d Armd FA Bn	16 Jan 51	C	4	337
Thomason, Samuel	Navy	852 45 99	Y2c	66 SB Bn (Spec)	17 Jan 51	C	4	338
Capell, Ogden	Civ	-----	---	Hq 7th Army	17 Jan 51	C	4	339
Anderson, Eric	AF	AF 16 127 309	Sgt	Hq & Hq Sq, 5th AF (ADW)	17 Jan 51	C	4	340
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE REPORT IS CORRECT.		TYPED NAME, GRADE, ARM OR SERVICE JOSEPH MCLEAN, Capt GMC			SIGNATURE <i>Joseph M. McLean</i>			

DD FORM 566  
1 SEP 51

*Figure 27. Weekly Report of Burials.*

*c. Grave Plot Chart.* DD Form 568, Grave Plot Chart, will be reproduced locally by typewriter on 8 x 10½-inch paper. Each reproduced copy will include title, form number, and date. A

GRAVE PLOT CHART												
Plot or Section Plot A			Cemetery U.S. MILITARY CEMETERY					Location Town A, Nation X				
Row Number	Grave Number and Name											
12	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
11	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
10	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
9	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
8	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
7	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
6	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
5	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
4	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	*Note 13	Smith 14	Camp- bell 15	DeFou 16	Snyder 17	Sales 18	Lee 19	Gar- land 20	Annan 21	Cluss- man 22	Jay 23	X-2 24
1	Jones 1	Black 2	Hoy 3	Thoms 4	Case 5	Vass 6	Koill 7	Lea 8	Tay- lor 9	Sneed 10	Timms 11	Sachs 12
Notes: Grave No 13, Obstructed.												

Form  
DD 1 Sep 51 568

Local reproduction of this  
form is authorized.

Figure 28. Grave Plot Chart.

Grave Plot Chart (fig. 28), should be prepared by administrative personnel of the cemetery so that the location of each grave may be readily found. Separate charts are prepared for each plot or section. DD Form 568 with the grave numbers will be prepared, and the name of each deceased person in a particular plot or section of the cemetery will be entered as burials are completed.

## APPENDIX I

### DENTAL IDENTIFICATION

#### 1. IMPORTANCE

Dental charts are of the utmost importance for identification of remains. Therefore, Identification Dental Chart, DD Form 569, will be filled out with great care, by dental technicians whenever available. Form 569 will be attached to the original Report of Interment.

#### 2. INFORMATION ON TEETH

*a. General.* There are 32 teeth—16 in the upper jaw and 16 in the lower jaw. The teeth, which may be roughly divided into anterior and posterior, are called incisors, cuspids, bicuspsids, and molars. The anterior teeth, which consist of incisors and cuspids, are those toward the front of the mouth; the posterior teeth, which consist of bicuspsids and molars, are those toward the back of the mouth.

*b. Surfaces of Teeth.* Each tooth has five surfaces (fig. 29). The *distal* is the surface or side of the tooth farthest away from the median line (an imaginary line drawn through the center of the body from head to foot) on the curve of the dental arch. The *mesial* is the surface or side of the tooth that faces nearest the

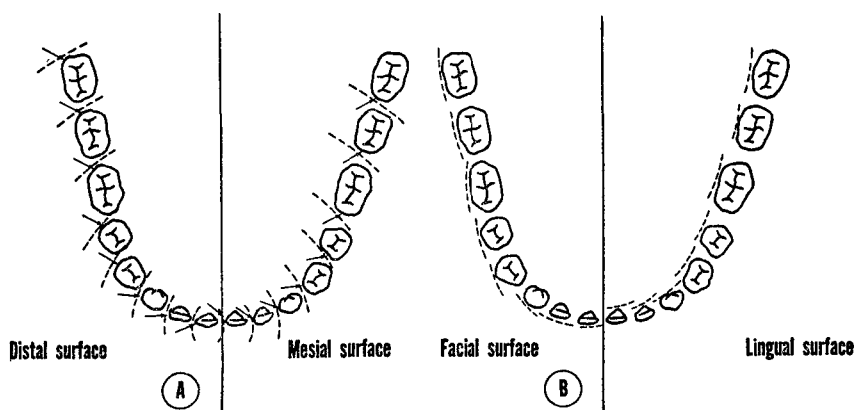


Figure 29. Surfaces of the teeth.

median line on the curve of the dental arch. It is directly opposite the distal. The *facial* is the surface of the tooth that faces the cheek and lips. The *lingual* is the surface of the tooth that faces the tongue. The *occlusal* is the biting surface of molars and bicuspid (No. 1,2,3,4,5,28,29,30,31,32 and No. 12,13,14,15,16,17,18, 19,20,21). See figure 29B. The *incisal* is the biting surface of the incisors (No. 6,7,8,25,26,27 and No. 9,10,11,22,23,24).

*c. Designation for Surfaces.*

- (1) The following classification of tooth surfaces with their designations will be used in connection with recording restorations on DD Form 569—

Surface	Designation
Facial -----	F
Distal -----	D
Incisal -----	I
Lingual -----	L
Mesial -----	M
Occlusal -----	O

- (2) Combinations of the designations will be used to identify caries (cavities) or restorations in the teeth involved when two or more surfaces involved are continuous; for example, 4-MOD AM would refer to the mesial, occlusal and distal aspects of a right maxillary second bicuspid (tooth No. 4) in which all three surfaces are connected by one amalgam restoration.

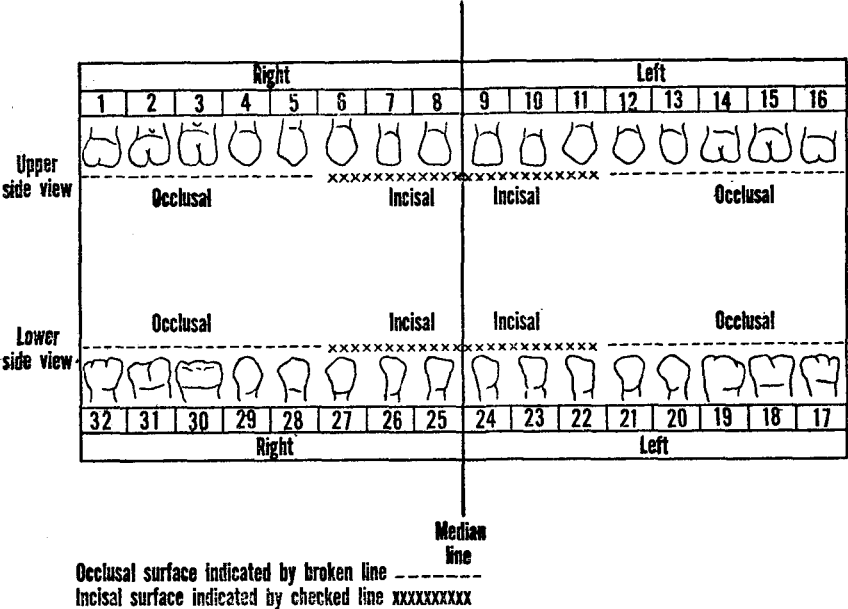


Figure 29—Continued.

*d. Abbreviations Used in Chart.* Abbreviations used in recording data on DD Form 569 are as follows—

Am.—Amalgam (silver)

Fill.—Filling

Porc.—Porcelain (includes silicate cements)

Back.—Backing

Fac.—Facing

Cr.—Crown

### 3. JAWBONES

The upper jawbone consists of two bones rigidly joined together, that is, the right and left maxillary bones. It is called the maxilla. The lower jaw is called the mandible.

### 4. PREPARATION OF IDENTIFICATION DENTAL CHARTS

In preparing DD Form 569 (fig. 30) it must be remembered that the right side of chart refers to the *right side of deceased* and not the right side as the observer views the remains. The teeth are numbered beginning with No.1 at the upper right side in back. The following conditions, as they exist, will be recorded—

*a. Missing Teeth.* All missing teeth will be marked with an X on the number representing the tooth.

*b. Fillings.* All fillings will be marked individually on the chart, showing the correct location of the filling and the type of filling material used. Amalgam, commonly called silver, is most widely used by the military services. Porcelain is a cement which, because of its many shades, is used to match the color of the teeth. It is usually used in front teeth. Gold is also used as a filling material. Special care should be taken while examining the front teeth. A flashlight may be used to find the fillings. If the light is placed on the teeth, the opaque qualities of the filling materials will cause the filling to contrast with the teeth material.

*c. Crowns.* All crowns will be charted carefully. The kind of material of which the crown is made and the type must be identified, e.g., “full gold crown,” “three-quarter plastic,” etc. A full crown covers all visible surfaces of the tooth. A three-quarters crown covers the tooth partially.

*d. Bridges.*

- (1) *Fixed.* A fixed bridge is attached to one or more teeth. The tooth or teeth to which the bridge is attached will be shown, also the material of which made.
- (2) *Removable.* If the bridge is removable, the teeth to which the bridge is clasped will be indicated, also the material of which the bridge is made.

*e. Dentures.*

- (1) *Full.* The material of which the denture is made, plastic or metal, as well as any numbers or letters that may appear on the denture, should be noted.
- (2) *Partial.* When describing a partial denture, the material of which it is made and the teeth to which it is clasped will be explained on the chart. Any numbers or letters

IDENTIFICATION DENTAL CHART																DATE 13 Jan 51																	
NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial) <b>SMITH, JOHN A</b>								GRADE <b>Pvt</b>				SERVICE NUMBER <b>33874929</b>																					
UNIT				ORGANIZATION				CAUSE OF DEATH <b>Shock, Shellfire</b>				DATE OF DEATH <b>12 Jan 51</b>																					
PLACE OF DEATH <b>P 864973 Town A, Nation X</b>				PLACE OF BURIAL <b>U.S. Military Cem., Town B, Nation X</b>								PLOT <b>A</b>		ROW <b>11</b>		GRAVE <b>130</b>																	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
RIGHT																														LEFT			
1. O-AM. 2. DOL-AM.; F-AM. 3. MOD. GOLD FILL. 4. F-GOLD FILL.; ML-AM. 5. MO-AM. 6. ML-GOLD FILL. 7. 3/4 GOLD CR. 8. D-PORC. FILL. 9. PORC. CR. 10. F-PORC. FILL.; L-AM. 11. MF-PORC. FILL. 12. PX-POSTHUMOUSLY MISSING 13. GOLD CR. 14. MISSING 15. MO-AM.; L-AM. 16. MODL-AM.																																	
MARKING ABBREVIATIONS: F - Facial L - Lingual D - Distal I - Incisal Am - Amalgam CR - Crown FILL - Filling PORC - Porcelain BACK - Backing FAC - Facing																																	
CARIES				D F				M D		F L								D O O D								CARIES							
RESTORATIONS				M-AM.				O-GOLD		F-PORC.								M-GOLD				O-AM; OL-AM.		MODL-GOLD		RESTORATIONS							
UPPER RIGHT																														UPPER LEFT			
LOWER RIGHT																														LOWER LEFT			
RESTORATIONS		32		31		30		29		28		27		26		25		24		23		22		21		20		19		18		17	
CARIES		M D		O F								F F F												D O L						F D			
SIGNATURE OF OFFICER OR OTHER PERSON WHO PREPARED DENTAL CHART <i>Thomas Melling, Cpl.</i>																		VERIFIED BY GRS OFFICER <i>James T. Miller, Capt. GNO</i>															
DD FORM 569 1 SEP 51																		REPLACES GNC FORM 1049, 1 APR 1947, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.		SEE REVERSE SIDE													

A. Front

Figure 30. Identification Dental Chart.

on the denture will be noted. If the denture contains a lingual bar or a palatal bar, it should be shown. (A lingual bar consists of a connecting piece of material running adjacent to the soft tissue on the lingual side (side facing tongue) of the lower front teeth beneath the tip of the tongue, joining the two sides of a lower partial denture and making it a unit. A palatal bar is a metal bar constructed to fit the surface of the vault of the palate and connecting the two lateral sections of an upper partial denture.)

*f. No Teeth Present.* If no teeth are present, this fact can be shown on DD Form 569 by drawing two crossing lines from tooth No. 1 to tooth No. 17 and from tooth No. 16 to tooth No. 32.

*g. Caries (Cavities).* Caries (cavities) will be indicated by describing in the space provided on the form, opposite the tooth, the extent of the cavities; e.g., 13, MOD, etc. Cavities will *not* be drawn in on the chart.

<p><small>DENTURES (Plates): DESCRIBE DENTURES INCLUDING NATURAL TEETH REPLACED AND TEETH WHICH HAVE RETAINING CLASPS. (For example: Lower acrylic partial denture with lingual bar, replacing teeth Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 32. Clasps on natural teeth Nos. 20 and 29.) SHOW ANY NUMBERS OR LETTERS APPEARING ON DENTURE.</small></p> <p>Fixed bridge, replacing natural teeth Nos. 28 and 29, which is attached to tooth No. 27 by a 3/4 gold crown and to No. 30 by a full gold crown. The artificial teeth replacing Nos. 28 and 29 consist of porcelain facings with gold backings.</p>					
<p><small>THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS WILL BE CHECKED IN THE SPACE BELOW: (Describe in detail under remarks)</small></p>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MOTTLED ENAMEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNERUPTED TEETH	<input type="checkbox"/>	RETAINED DECIDUOUS TEETH
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MALOCCLUSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	ABNORMAL INTERDENTAL SPACES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EROSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUPERNUMERARY TEETH	<input type="checkbox"/>	IRREGULARITY OF ALIGNMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	ABRASION	<input type="checkbox"/>	FRACTURES OF ENAMEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNUSUAL RESTORATIONS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	FRACTURES OF TEETH	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNUSUAL APPLIANCES
<p><small>REMARKS (If no abnormalities are found make notation to that effect)</small></p> <p>Erosion: Teeth Nos. 2, 4, 5, 12, 13</p> <p>Malocclusion: Retruded lower jaw (mandible)</p> <p>Mottled Enamel: Moderate, involving all anterior teeth</p>					

B. Back

Figure 30—Continued.

## APPENDIX II

### PARTS OF THE BODY

See anatomical and skeletal charts in figures 31A, 31B, and 32.

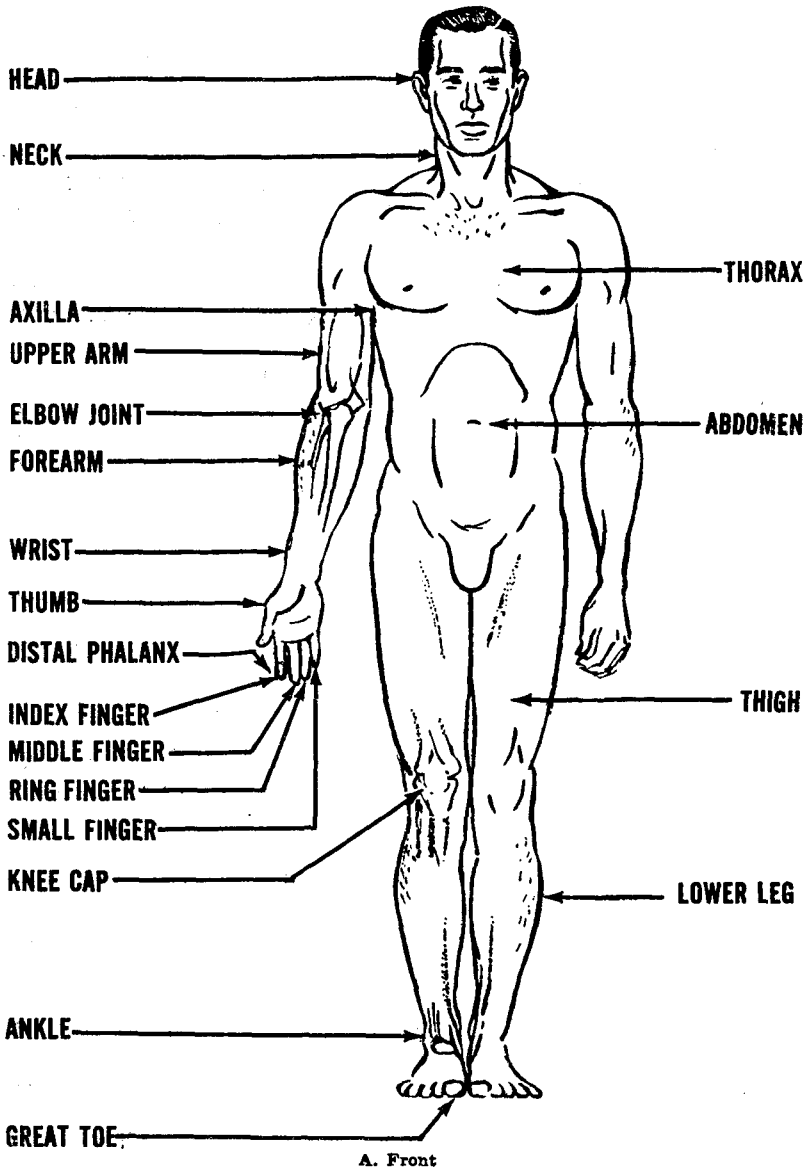
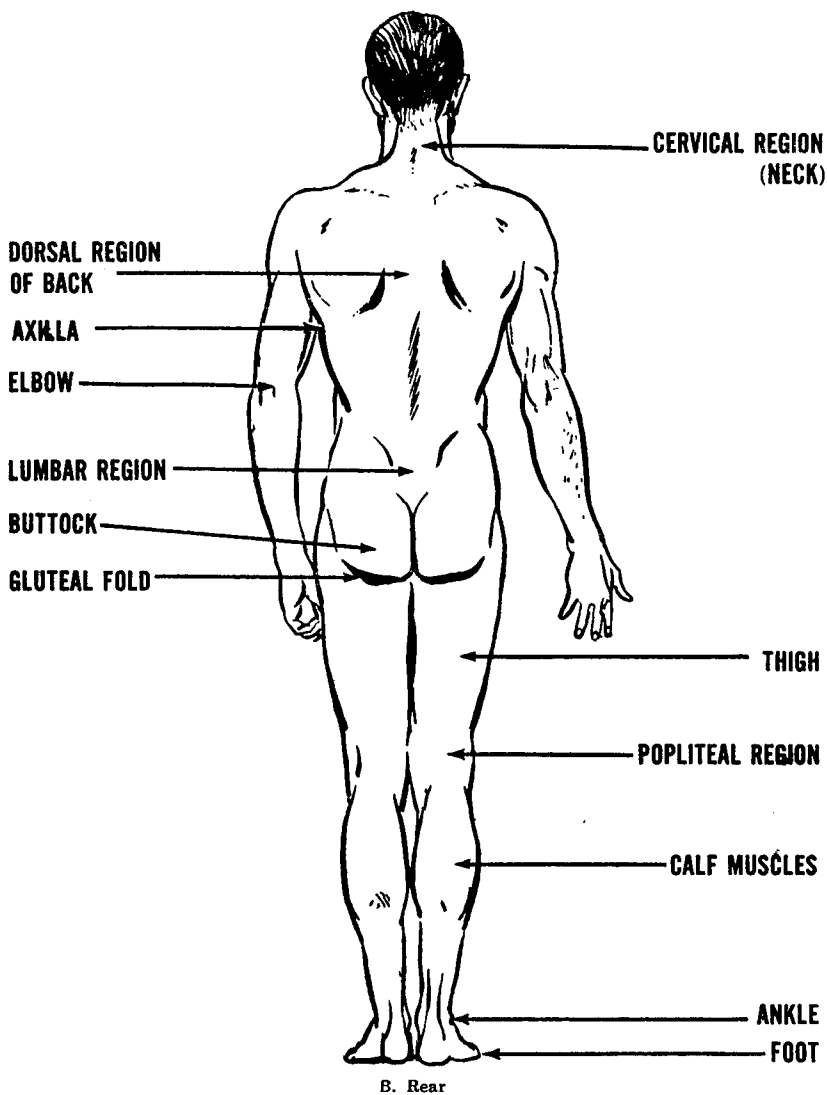


Figure 31. Anatomical chart.



*Figure 31—Continued.*

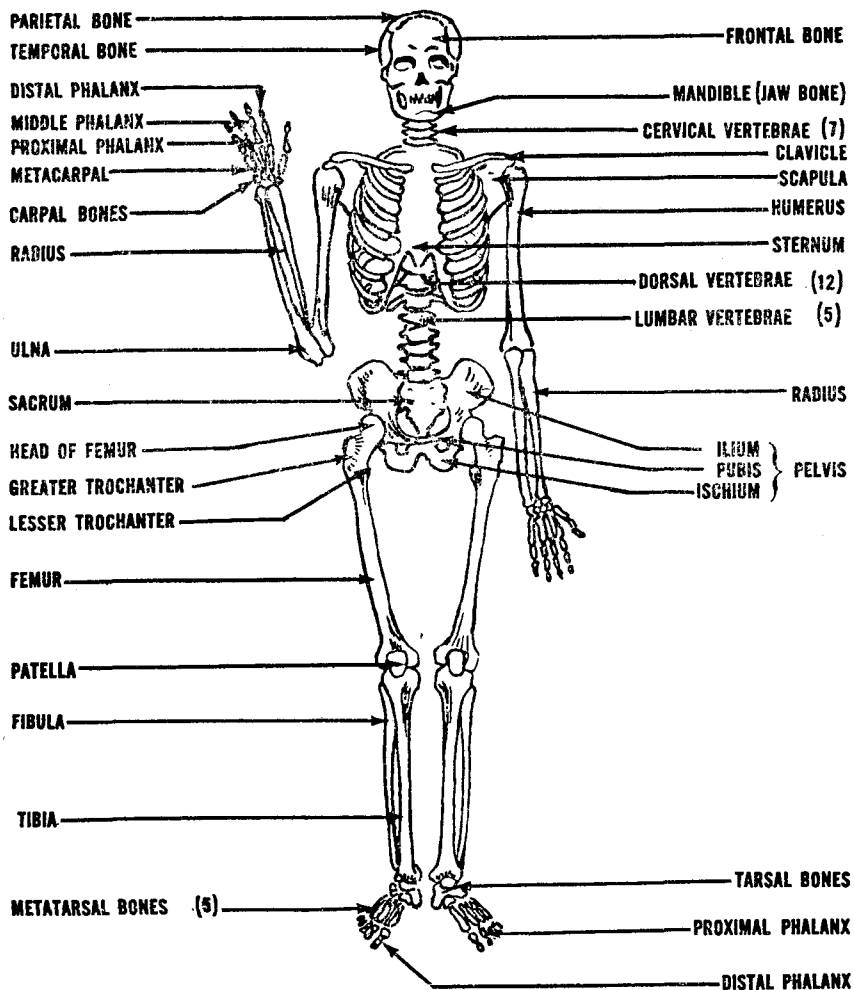


Figure 32. Skeletal chart.

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